

# MANUFACTURERS RECORD

## Economic Asset No. 1

**T**HE South, economically if not politically, is more solid than ever before. Its industries are growing by leaps and bounds. Its agriculture is being diversified and integrated with business, and its financial institutions, always sound, have become increasingly more forward looking. Its cattle, paper and pulp, oil and synthetic fibre industries are humming. Textile firms, commercial airlines and industrial plants that once were wholly foreign to the area, chemicals, electrical goods, aluminum, glass, all are now thriving throughout the region. In just the last ten years, the South has doubled its industrial plant capacity.

Prospects for continued and accelerated growth seem assured. The new year will bring 365 new multi-million dollar plants to Dixie and fresh ideas for future progress if predictions of one of the region's foremost development groups come true. The Southern Association of Science and Industry said that in 1952 groundwork was laid for "unprecedented industrial developments" in the South in the future. James F. Crist, SASI president, predicts that: "During 1953 the South will continue to grow industrially at a rate faster than that of any other region, and will again enjoy a new high in per capita income."

Tremendous industrial growth is to be seen everywhere in the South. New factories have appeared as if by magic. Modern farming machines dot the landscape. But, best of all, modern men, inspired by enlightened self-interest, are doing their jobs well.

# PHOSPHATE

*for the manufacture of industrial chemicals*

# PHOSPHATE

*for the manufacture of complete fertilizers*

# PHOSPHATE

*ground rock phosphate for direct application to the soil*



high grade phosphates  
for industry and agriculture

*phosphate division*

## **INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION**

General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6

Phosphate mines and plants in Florida at Noralyn, Peace Valley, Achan,  
Mulberry; in Tennessee at Mt. Pleasant and Wales.

*This advertisement is appearing currently in magazines reaching fertilizer manufacturers*



## *Growing like Jack's Beanstalk!*

FOR YEARS, the Southern Railway System and many other organizations and individuals in the Southland have been saying to all America—"Come South, to find spectacular new opportunities in industry, agriculture and commerce." And our voices have been heard!

In the past decade, the South's rate of economic growth has far exceeded the national average in practically every category. In new construction, now at an all-time high. In expanded manufacturing output. In farm income, which has quadrupled. In per capita income and consumer sales.

Look back—and see how far we have come. Look ahead—and see the certainty of still greater progress and growth. Because all of us in the modern Southland are determined that it will *continue* to grow. And all of us will benefit.

*Harry A. W. Watts*  
President

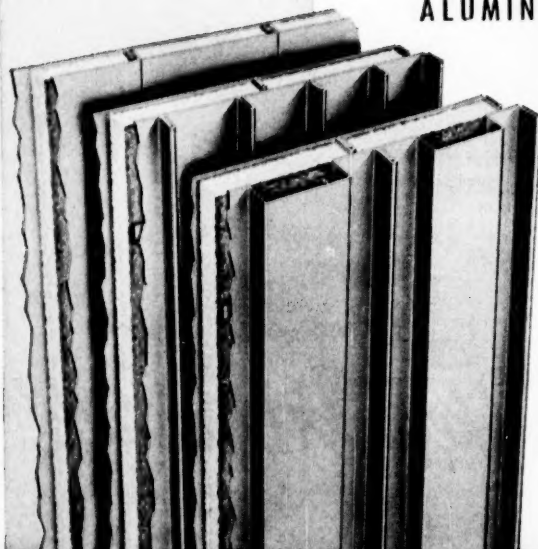


# SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# INSULATED METAL WALLS

for INDUSTRIAL and COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS  
ALUMINUM, STAINLESS or GALVANIZED STEEL



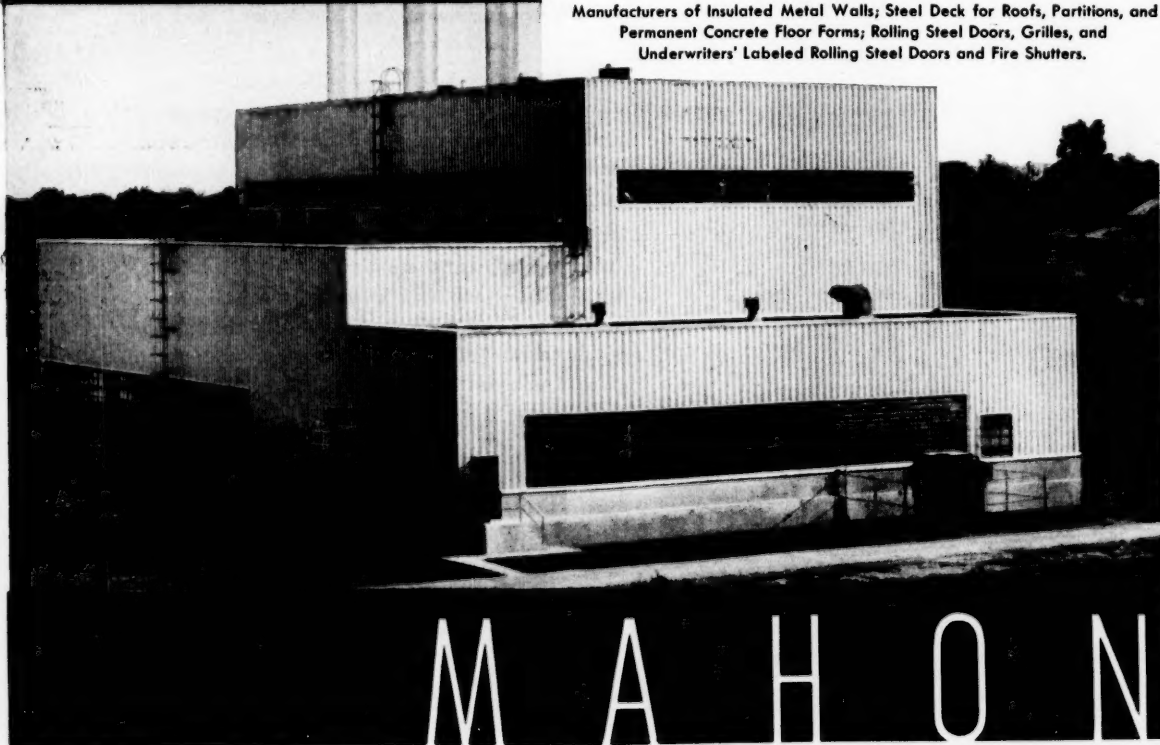
**FLUSH, RIBBED, or FLUTED**  
Over-all "U" Factor of Various Types is Equivalent  
to or Better than Conventional 16" Masonry Wall

Below you see the powerhouse of a completely new industrial plant in which over 225,000 square feet of Mahon Aluminum Insulated Metal Walls were employed on the exterior. 1,070,000 square feet of Mahon Steel Deck went into the construction of the roof on this same plant. Insulated Metal Walls are rapidly becoming standard construction for industrial plants in some of the world's largest industries. Among the advantages of this type of permanent wall construction are: light weight . . . lower cost in both material and labor . . . reduction in construction time due to rapid erection even in extreme low temperatures—and, an over-all "U" Factor better than a conventional masonry wall . . . these add up to a substantial saving in over-all building costs. Mahon Insulated Metal Walls are available in the three patterns shown at left. Each lends itself to individual architectural expression in design. The Mahon "Field Constructed" Fluted or Ribbed Wall can be erected up to sixty feet in height without horizontal joints—a feature of Mahon Walls that is particularly desirable in powerhouses or other buildings where high expanses of unbroken wall surface are common. See Sweet's Files for complete information and Specifications, or write for Catalog No. B-53-B.

## THE R. C. MAHON COMPANY

Detroit 34, Mich. • Chicago 4, Ill. • Representatives in all Principal Cities

Manufacturers of Insulated Metal Walls; Steel Deck for Roofs, Partitions, and Permanent Concrete Floor Forms; Rolling Steel Doors, Grilles, and Underwriters' Labeled Rolling Steel Doors and Fire Shutters.



# MAHON

MANUFACTURERS RECORD FOR



# MANUFACTURERS RECORD

ESTABLISHED 1882

Devoted to the Industrial Development of the South and Southwest



Volume 122

February 1953

Number 2

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## MANUFACTURERS RECORD PUBLISHING CO.

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## Plans Set for SPA Convention and Exposition

Centered around the 38th annual meeting of the Southern Pine Association, the SPA Machinery and Equipment Exposition on April 8-10 will feature displays of more than a million dollars worth of equipment and machinery used in manufacturing, logging and mill work.

Most of the meetings of the Association will be held at the New Orleans Municipal Auditorium, site of the machinery show. The convention will have mechanical progress as its theme.

This year's machinery exposition is expected to be the largest of its kind ever held in America.

In addition to exhibits inside the Auditorium, several squares of land adjacent to the building are being reserved for display and operation of motorized equipment. Truckloads of logs and lumber will be available for the demonstrations.

H. C. Berckes, executive vice president of Southern Pine Association, reports that 80 per cent of the exhibit space already has been reserved. A list of products to be shown includes:

Planers, steel strapping machinery, saw sharpeners, sash gang mills, power saws, tractors and other logging equipment, wood laminating machinery, two-way radio systems, straddle and lift trucks, wood treating chemicals, dry kiln equipment, portable sawmills, chippers, log loader, trucks, moisture meters, dielectric high frequency equipment, adhesives, sawmill carriages and feedworks, truck-mounted cranes, tandem sawmill layouts and forestry supplies.

Conferees will be provided bus transportation from hotels to the Auditorium, and meals will be available there. The Municipal Auditorium is only a few blocks from New Orleans' historic French Quarter and about six blocks from the hotel and business district.

This year's exposition will be similar to the one sponsored by the Association in 1950. It will provide an opportunity for lumbermen and others to learn first-hand about new equipment and machinery.

While the 1950 show was attended largely by SPA subscribers, others in the wood-using industries will be invited to the 1953 exhibition. In addition to Southern Pine and hardwood manufacturers, representatives of furniture, millwork, pulp and box industries will attend.

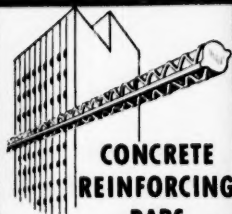
Machinery and equipment will be shipped to the exposition from manufacturers in all sections of the United States, as well as Canada, Sweden and Germany.

In addition to the exposition and SPA conclave, the Southern Pine Industry Committee will hold its annual meeting in New Orleans on April 8-10. Representing the entire Southern Pine industry, SPIC will examine policies and legislation of the new administration and Congress that affect all phases of lumber operations. In addition, national defense activities, procurement and other industry-wide matters will be examined.

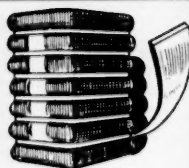
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Stocks for Warehouses



**CONCRETE  
REINFORCING  
BARS**



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There's an important advantage which is part of every CONNORS transaction... This "plus factor" is superior service: Getting what you want when you want it!

- Next time, check your steel needs with CONNORS... If we promise you something, you can depend on it!...



**ANGLES & BANDS**  
Bed Spring Frames  
etc.



**FENCE POSTS &  
HIGHWAY SIGN  
POSTS**

# **CONNORS STEEL COMPANY**

DIVISION OF H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MANUFACTURERS RECORD FOR

# BUSINESS TRENDS

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## 1952—A Profitable Year

In addition to being a year of high business activity, 1952 gives evidence of being also a profitable year for business.

For manufacturers as a whole, the rate of return on stockholders' equity should average out at better than 20 per cent before taxes, and 10 per cent after federal taxes.

These averages would have been higher except for abnormal loss sustained by the iron and steel industry during the second quarter strike.

Another segment of the industry to suffer indirectly from the same cause was the motor vehicle industry.

Profits of this industry undoubtedly were cut substantially by reason of inavailability of materials.

Corporate working capital continued a steady increase throughout 1952.

By year end it is estimated that net working capital of all corporations stood at better than \$87 billion, a gain of some \$5 billion over the 1951 year-end figure.

### THE NATION

While some geographical sections of the United States show somewhat better gains than others, prosperity was remarkably universal during the year just past.

One element which served to intensify the business activities of certain sections was comprehensive reactivation of the aircraft industry.

This element unquestionably added to the showings of the Southwest and Far West, as well as to Maryland in the Southeast.

Furthermore, this same element can be expected to remain as a strengthening influence in these same areas for at least another year.

Experience shows, however, that this part of Transport Equipment is largely a Governmental proposition, and cannot be depended upon for the long pull.

### THE SOUTH

The South wound up 1952 substantially ahead of the Nation as a whole with respect to gain in business volume during the year.

Especially strong in this showing were Texas and Maryland with their Aircraft output, the two Carolinas with

exceptional building programs, and Mississippi with a 14% gain in agricultural production.

As conditions exist today, few changes can be detected in the general situation, and these are all of a seasonal nature.

The early months of the new year will show declines in building, in farm output, and very likely in general merchandising until the Easter Season. This is not to say, however, that any of these, or business volume as a whole, will be less than in 1952. Indications are that 1953 will show up to full advantage with the early months of 1952.

### ON THE UPWARD SIDE

Increasing demand for national products and the increasing psychology of confidence apparently are teaming up to make assured a continuation of current high business activity.

Participating in both the demand for products and in buoyant confidence, all elements of the economy are, for the time at least, pulling together. Consumers, Business and Government are taking an increasing bite out of the National Product.

### ON THE DOWNWARD SIDE

It is worth noting that with all the pressure of demand, prices have not risen. To the contrary some weakness developed toward the end of the year.

This can mean but one thing. If demand is increasing, supply also is being provided in adequate quantity.

One other point should be carefully borne in mind. With the turn of the year, business borrowing began to slack off according to seasonal trend, but not so consumer credit.

As of the year end, total consumer debt stood at over \$23 billion, an almost \$4 billion gain for the year, as against a \$600 million rise in 1951.

How much consumer credit is supporting current demand, and to what extent it can continue to do so, is becoming an important question.

*(Continued on page 9)*

A high-contrast, black and white illustration. Two hands are shown holding a large, threaded bolt. The top hand is at the head of the bolt, and the bottom hand is at the base of the threads. The background is dark and textured with diagonal lines. The text 'Clean smooth running threads' is written in a bold, sans-serif font on the left side of the bolt.

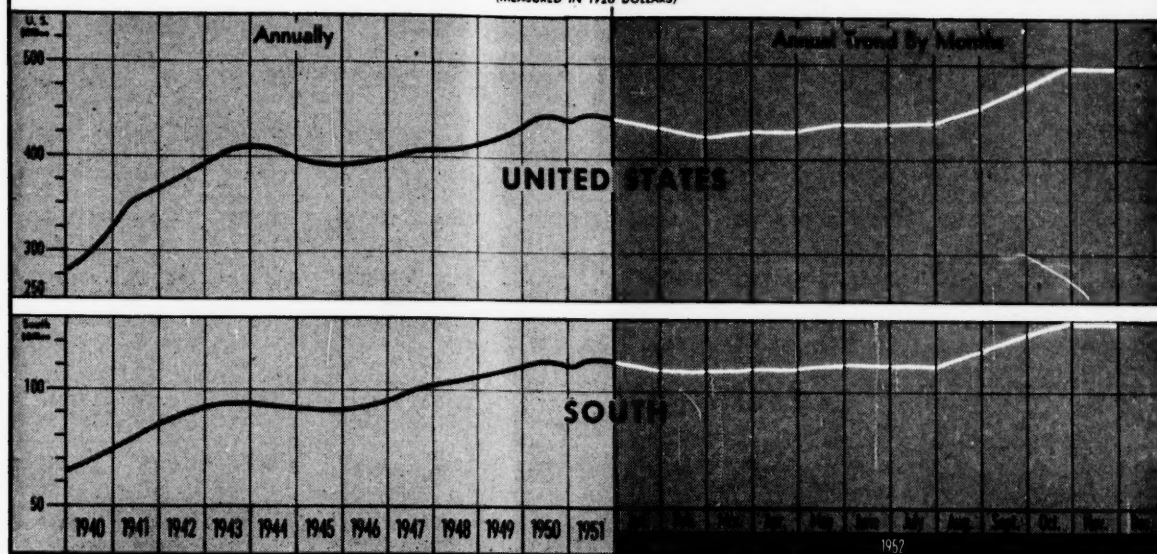
Clean  
smooth running  
threads



*Bethlehem supplies every type of Fastener*



**PHYSICAL VOLUME**  
OF  
ALL GOODS TURNED OUT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE  
(MEASURED IN 1926 DOLLARS)



**Regional Indicators**

*(Continued from page 7)*

**Farm Marketings (\$ Mil.)**

	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1951
South .....	\$1,266	\$1,605	\$1,293
Other States .....	\$2,262	\$2,493	\$2,271
United States .....	\$3,528	\$4,098	\$3,564

**Construction (\$ Mil.)**

	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1951
South .....	\$ 927	\$ 982	\$ 811
Other States .....	\$1,875	\$2,017	\$1,683
United States .....	\$2,802	\$2,999	\$2,494

**Mineral Output (\$ Mil.)**

	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1951
South .....	\$ 571	\$ 565	\$ 560
Other States .....	\$ 491	\$ 484	\$ 510
United States .....	\$1,062	\$1,049	\$1,070

**Manufacturing (\$ Mil.)**

	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1951
South .....	\$ 5,070	\$ 5,068	\$ 4,425
Other States .....	\$18,086	\$18,017	\$15,654
United States .....	\$23,156	\$23,085	\$20,079

**National Indicators**

	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1951
Personal Income (\$ Bil.) ...	\$ 276.1	\$ 276.1	\$ 260.9
Ave. Weekly Earnings (Mfg.)	\$ 70.66	\$ 70.59	\$ 65.85
Consumer Credit (\$ Mil.) ...	\$ 22,798	\$ 22,288	\$ 19,989
All Inventories (\$ Mil.) ...	\$ 74,656	\$ 74,189	\$ 73,883
Mfg. Inventories (\$ Mil.) ...	\$ 43,512	\$ 43,415	\$ 42,692
Trade Inventories (\$ Mil.) ...	\$ 31,144	\$ 30,774	\$ 31,191
Bank Debits (\$ Mil.) .....	\$115,497	\$137,731	\$117,231

	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1951
Ave. Weekly Hours (Mfg.) .....	41.2	41.4	40.5
Carloadings .....	4,001	3,294	3,155
Consumer Prices ('35-'39=100) ..	191.1	190.9	188.6
Retail Prices ('35-'39=100) .....	210.5	210.7	210.3
Wholesale Prices ('47-'49=100) ..	110.7	111.1	113.6
Construction Costs ('47-'49=100) ..	122.5	122.6	117.6
Electric Output (mil. kw. hrs.) ...	39,351	40,511	37,321

*(Continued on page 10)*

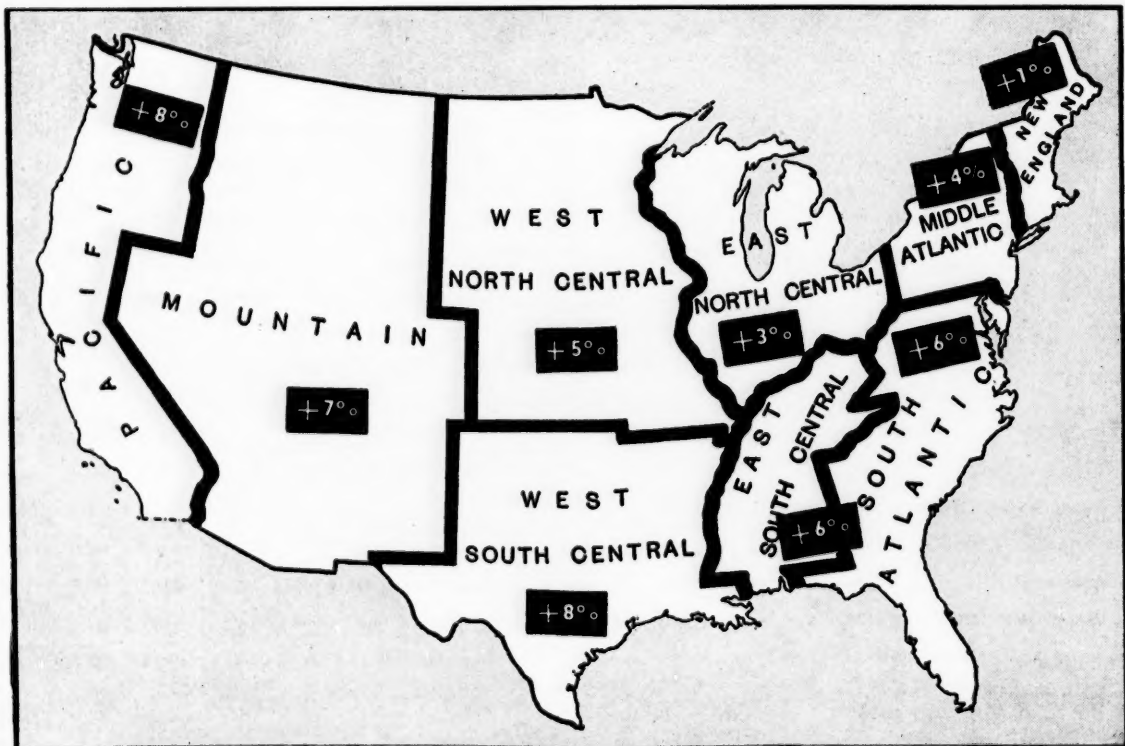
# NATIONAL BUSINESS VOLUME

(Continued from page 9)

## Business Volume By Regions (\$ Million)

First 11 months 1952 with gain (or loss) over First 11 months 1951

	Farm- ing	Min- ing	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Utili- ties	Fi- nance	Whole- sale Trade	Re- tail Trade	Serv- ice Trade	Busi- ness Volume
New Eng.	\$ 793 +3%	\$ 42 even	\$1,692 +2%	\$16,954 +1%	\$1,707 -3%	\$2,163 +4%	\$9,963 -2%	\$9,938 +8%	\$1,654 even	\$44,906 +1%
Mid. Atl.	2,119 -1%	1,169 -12%	5,496 +1%	55,907 +2%	7,879 +2%	8,502 +3%	57,617 +6%	29,816 +5%	8,312 +4%	176,817 +4%
E. N. Cen.	5,862 -2%	929 -10%	6,056 +18%	70,443 +1%	6,780 -1%	5,457 +6%	43,199 +3%	33,084 +8%	6,195 +4%	178,005 +3%
W. N. Cen.	7,960 -2%	858 -3%	2,422 +10%	17,737 +7%	3,289 even	2,335 +2%	22,242 +6%	14,445 +6%	2,208 +2%	73,496 +5%
S. Atl.	3,721 -2%	1,138 -6%	4,775 +14%	22,976 +3%	3,972 +3%	2,853 +6%	17,429 +8%	18,235 +10%	2,942 +4%	78,041 +6%
E. S. Cen.	2,275 +3%	739 -7%	1,642 +25%	9,237 +4%	1,598 +1%	975 +3%	8,383 +7%	7,472 +8%	1,211 +5%	33,532 +6%
W. S. Cen.	3,942 +10%	4,240 +4%	3,060 +6%	14,372 +8%	3,126 +4%	2,005 +11%	12,945 +6%	13,361 +12%	2,154 +3%	59,205 +8%
Mount.	2,264 +2%	1,310 +6%	1,206 even	3,701 +9%	1,353 +2%	658 +7%	4,384 +8%	5,122 +9%	890 +8%	20,888 +7%
Pacif.	3,631 +12%	1,134 -2%	3,347 even	21,214 +10%	3,480 +3%	2,977 +6%	18,128 +13%	15,598 +9%	3,691 +3%	73,200 +9%
U. S.	32,567 +1%	11,559 -1%	29,696 +8%	232,541 +3%	33,184 +1%	27,925 +5%	194,290 +6%	147,071 +8%	29,257 +4%	738,090 +5%

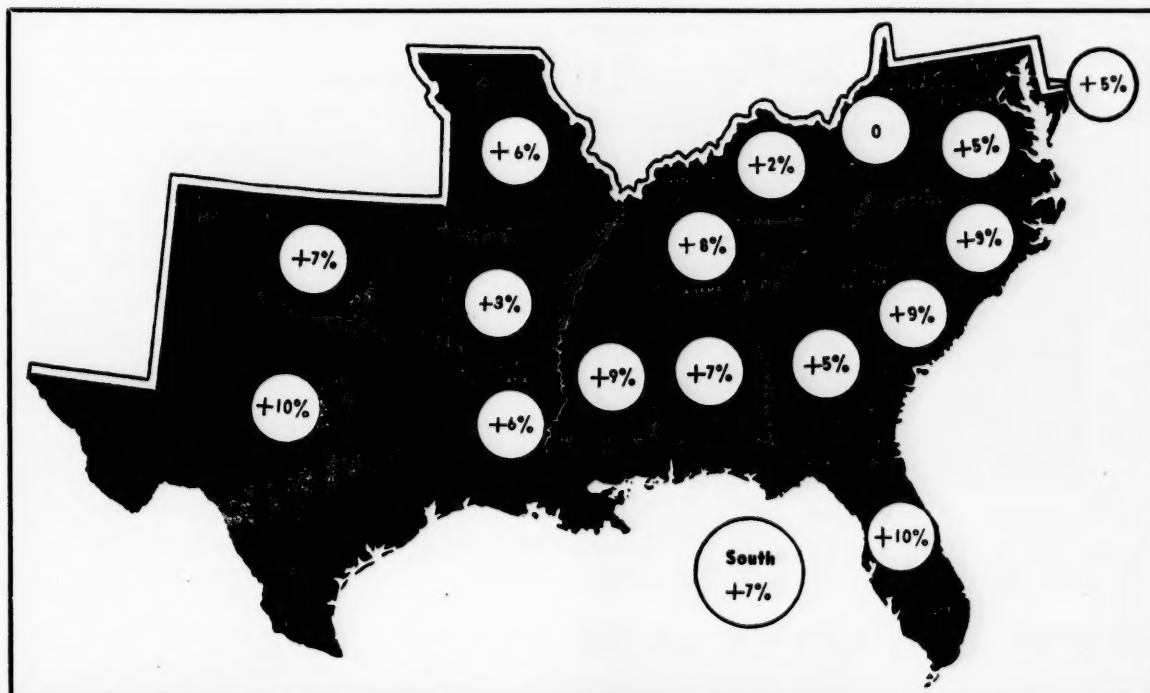




# SOUTHERN BUSINESS VOLUME

Business Volume by States (\$ Million)  
First 11 months 1952 with gain (or loss) over First 11 months 1951

	Farm- ing	Min- ing	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Utili- ties	Fi- nance	Whole- sale Trade	Re- tail Trade	Serv- ice Trade	Busi- ness Volume
Ala.	\$ 541 +5%	\$ 124 -15%	\$ 442 +28%	\$2,600 +4%	\$ 442 +7%	\$ 286 +10%	\$1,690 +11%	\$1,844 +8%	\$ 310 +4%	\$8,279 +7%
Ark.	645 +11%	110 -5%	239 -8%	828 +2%	247 -2%	116 +2%	824 +2%	1,213 +6%	167 +5%	4,389 +3%
D. C.	—	—	250 -14%	216 +4%	257 +9%	339 even	1,493 +15%	1,586 +4%	305 +5%	4,446 +6%
Fla.	444 +1%	65 even	791 +10%	1,156 +14%	573 +7%	476 +6%	2,313 +8%	2,941 +12%	467 +8%	9,226 +10%
Ga.	747 +1%	32 even	538 -2%	3,570 +5%	569 +3%	414 +14%	3,265 +4%	2,443 +9%	474 +10%	12,052 +5%
Ky.	513 -10%	443 -4%	417 +32%	2,626 even	468 even	224 even	1,996 +1%	2,013 +4%	320 +6%	9,020 +2%
La.	425 +12%	721 +11%	563 +22%	2,732 +9%	667 +5%	318 +9%	1,986 -8%	2,089 +12%	296 -2%	9,797 +6%
Md.	269 -2%	16 +14%	647 +5%	3,630 +4%	578 even	472 +5%	2,485 +6%	2,465 +9%	397 +1%	10,959 +5%
Miss.	661 +14%	125 +7%	221 +15%	967 +9%	203 -5%	111 even	1,043 +13%	1,135 +8%	164 +4%	4,630 +9%
Mo.	1,103 -8%	99 +11%	705 +19%	5,415 +7%	1,020 even	801 +2%	7,555 +7%	4,048 +8%	795 +3%	21,541 +6%
N. C.	1,001 -2%	21 +15%	912 +40%	5,844 +3%	560 +2%	355 +9%	3,350 +15%	2,747 +13%	439 +2%	15,229 +9%
Okla.	736 +21%	519 -1%	365 -1%	1,552 +10%	392 even	275 +4%	1,747 +7%	1,869 +8%	338 +6%	7,793 +7%
S. C.	453 -2%	11 even	628 +60%	2,501 +2%	221 +5%	152 +19%	1,051 +13%	1,524 +8%	199 +5%	6,740 +9%
Tenn.	572 +5%	68 -6%	557 +15%	2,977 +5%	483 +2%	353 +2%	3,686 +8%	2,517 +14%	405 +1%	11,618 +8%
Tex.	2,120 +6%	2,941 +6%	1,893 +6%	9,307 +9%	1,819 +6%	1,298 +15%	8,434 +11%	8,204 +14%	1,357 +4%	37,373 +10%
Va.	550 -5%	131 -3%	666 even	3,934 +3%	681 +5%	411 +2%	2,093 +6%	2,701 +13%	415 +3%	11,582 +5%
W. Va.	172 +1%	863 -7%	202 even	1,612 -2%	424 even	146 +2%	983 +2%	1,435 +4%	201 even	6,038 even
South	10,952 +2%	6,289 +2%	10,036 +13%	51,467 +5%	9,604 +3%	6,547 +7%	45,994 +7%	42,774 +10%	7,049 +4%	190,712 +7%

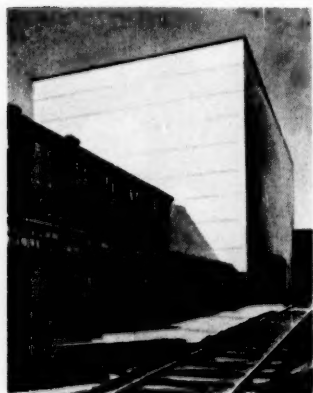




## LOOKING AHEAD WITH Westinghouse

For Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation recently made a detailed study of 5 different plans for expansion of the client's electric generator manufacturing capacity.

The work included an independent review of the estimated growth in demand for generators (both hydro and steam) through 1970; determination of the probable maximum economical size of generators; a study of present manufacturing conditions and the capacity desired; a study of methods for increasing manufacturing facilities; description and examination of plans; method of operations under the recommended plan; and a step-by-step program of generator fabrication, with provision for temporary procedures to be followed while the expansion work is in progress.



*First step in expansion of manufacturing facilities at Westinghouse Electric Corporation's plant, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*



Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation was subsequently retained to design and build the new facilities.

**STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION**

A SUBSIDIARY of STONE & WEBSTER, INC.

# NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

COMPILED FROM REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY CONSTRUCTION BULLETIN

## ALABAMA

**BIRMINGHAM** — City plans new natural gas transmission lateral. \$1,800,000 revenue bond issue passed.

**BIRMINGHAM** — Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., Joe Sloan, Vice-Pres. in Charge of Production, plan feed mill.

**BIRMINGHAM** — Lamson & Sessions Co., 3103 27th Ave., N., plans \$70,000 office building. Van Keuren Davis & Co., 3004 Seventh Ave. S., Archts.

**HOKES BLUFF** — City plans \$147,019 natural gas distribution system.

**MOBILE** — Continental Southern Lines, Alexandria, La., \$79,750 bus station. Edward D. Slater, O'Gwynn Bldg., Archt.

**MONTEVALLO** — Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., \$3,000,000 electrode manufacturing plant. Warren, Knight & Davis, Protective Life Bldg., Birmingham, Archts.

**RAINBOW CITY** — City plans natural gas distribution system, \$51,286.

**TUSCALOOSA** — M. T. Ormond plans \$45,000 Post Office sub-station. Don B. Schuyler, Archt.

## ARKANSAS

**FORT SMITH** — Southwestern Publishing Co., Donald W. Reynolds, granted FCC permit for television station.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**WASHINGTON** — Swift & Co., 1101 First St., N.E., building alterations, 1431 Okle St., N.E.

## FLORIDA

**DADE COUNTY** — Harold R. Granoff, 4495 Jefferson Ave., Miami Beach, \$100,580 building, 795 N.W. 72nd Street.

**DADE COUNTY** — Pan American Terminal plans one-story building.

**JACKSONVILLE** — Argonaut Realty Division of General Motors Corp., G. D. Mitten, Mgr., Detroit, Mich., \$2,000,000 electro-motive division plant addition.

**LAKE WORTH** — Worth Chemical & Paint Co., Frank J. Carlin, Pres., plant for manufacture of paints, varnishes, etc.

**MIAMI** — Metropolitan Laundry, \$431,000 laundry building, 1085 N.W. 62nd St. Montgomery Atwater, 700 S.W. 12th Ave., Archt.

**MIAMI** — Palmland Fashions plan manufacturing building.

**MIAMI** — Spector & Sons, 575 S.W. 22nd Ave., plan \$50,000 terminal building, 370 N.E. 75th St. Charles Paul Nieder, 1104 Avenue C, Archts.

**ORANGE CITY** — Winter Park Telephone Co. plans \$20,000 telephone building. James Gamble Rogers, II, Winter Park, Archt.

**ORLANDO** — Holler Chevrolet Co. plans \$20,887 additions and alterations, 2400 N. Orange Ave. James Gamble Rogers, II, Winter Park, Archt.

**QUINCY** — Albritton-Williams, new telephone building at S.W. cor. Franklin & Monroe Sts. A. P. Woodard, Tallahassee, Archt.

**TALLAHASSEE** — City, \$570,493 additions to power plant, St. Marks Power Plant, Reynolds, Smith & Hills, P.O. Box 4817, 227 Park St., Jacksonville, Archts.-Engrs.

## GEORGIA

**ATLANTA** — Atlanta Transit Co. plan Willoughby Way Garage. Abreu & Robeson, Atlanta, Archts.

**ATLANTA** — Glidden Co., Adrian D. Joyce, Chairman, acquired Eagle Picher's paint plant, and adjoining 5-acre tract. Will construct new office building and finished stock warehouse on site.

**ATLANTA** — Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., 752 Seaboard Air Line Railroad Bldg., Norfolk, Va., to remodel Seaboard Locomotive Shops, and Howells Shop.

**EAST POINT** — W. W. Holoway, Check-R-Board Feed Store, 632 N. Main St., office and warehouse for Ralston Purina Co. Sumner, Locatelli & Co., 12 Third St., N.E., Atlanta, Archts.

**EAST POINT** — Ralston Purina Co. plans office and warehouse. Sumner Locatelli & Co., Atlanta, Archts.

**HARTWELL** — Textron Southern, Robert M. Cushman, Exec. Vice-Pres., Anderson, S. C., plans installation of 120 additional looms.

**MURRAY** — Roydon Wear, Inc., plans additions and alterations to factory. Hal W. Greer, Buckhead Theater Bldg., Atlanta, Archt.

## KENTUCKY

**KENTUCKY** — Roy C. Wayne Supply Co., Louisville, plan immediate erection of new branch in Southeastern Kentucky.

**WINCHESTER** — Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Curtis A. Haines, Williamsport, Pa., Vice-Pres. in Charge of Construction, \$674,000 factory.

## LOUISIANA

**BARATARIA** — The California Co., Gulf Coast Division, Harvey, building alterations and additions.

**BATON ROUGE** — Capital City Ford Co., \$55,000 garage, 1833 Gayosa St. Bodman & Murrell, 1175 Nicholson Drive, Archts.

**CHURCH POINT** — Herman Guidry, local broker, Elton Smith of Smith Brothers, and representatives of the Dorgan Cannery, Biloxi, Miss., discussing plans for cannery.

**HOUMA** — City let contract at \$57,235 to John C. Corbin Contractor, Inc., 833 Wood

## New and Expanding Plants

Reported in January 1953

153

Reported in January 1952

132

St. for addition to Light and Water Plant Building.

**MONROE** — United Gas Corporation, distribution plant and facilities. Smith & Padgett, 512-16 Ouachita National Bank Bldg., Archts.

**NEW ORLEANS** — Kenneth Colomb, 834 Chartres St., one-story public garage, 827 Toulouse St. Richard Koch, Queen & Crescent Bldg., Archt.

**NEW ORLEANS** — Essex Corp. plans 5-story, 700-car garage, University Place & Common St. August Perez & Assocs., Audubon Bldg., Archts.

**NEW ORLEANS** — Magnolia Liquor Co., \$21,409 alterations and additions to building, N. Cortez & Bienville Sts. Diboll-Kessels & Assocs., 637 Pere Antoine Court, Archts. and Assoc. Engrs.

**SHREVEPORT** — Congressman Overton Brooks announced plans for possible location of a second multi-million dollar shell manufacturing plant near Shreveport; if established by Army Ordnance Department, the plant would probably entail approximately \$15,000,000 worth of new construction; plant would be a separate one from that for which the J. B. Beird Corp. of Shreveport and the Silas Mason Co. submitted an informal proposal to the Ordnance Department; if their plan is accepted, would cost \$30,000,000.

**SHREVEPORT** — Defense Department approved establishment of a \$16,000,000 shell manufacturing plant near Shreveport; to be located on government-owned land at Louisiana Ordnance Plant near Minden, for manufacture of 155 millimeter artillery shells; construction to begin as soon as possible, to be handled by U. S. Corps of Engineers, and indications are that it will be government-owned and financed, but will be operated on a private contract basis.

**SOUTHPORT** — International Lubricant Corp., \$39,900 two-story grease plant office building.

## MARYLAND

**MARYLAND** — Board of Directors of Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Baltimore, \$4,097,000 improvement and expansion of telephone facilities in state.

**BALTIMORE** — Ashley Chevrolet Sales Co. plan \$50,000 storage building addition, 2001 N. Broadway.

**BALTIMORE** — Cochrane Transportation Co., 1509 Ridgely St., \$52,000 freight terminal, Baltimore-Washington Highway, Westport.

**BALTIMORE** — Crown, Cork & Seal Co., factory alterations, O'Donnell St., Highlandtown. Lucius R. White, Jr., 1009 N. Calvert St., Archt.

**BALTIMORE** — Albert F. Goetz, Inc., 2401 Sinclair Lane, plans \$48,750 storage building addition, 1940-62 Belair Road.

**BALTIMORE** — J. Jenkins Sons Co., 20 W. Redwood St., plan manufacturing buildings, W. Lexington St., \$47,000.

**BETHESDA** — Bowen & Co. granted \$70,000 National Defense loan by RFC, Richmond, Va.

**CURTIS BAY** — Bethlehem Steel Co., warehouse and office alterations and additions, 1030 Patapasco Ave.

**ELKTON** — Maryland Cork Co., Inc., 1528 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, rebuilding damaged plant.

**LAUREL** — Laurel Race Track, John D. Schapiro, Pres., announced work will start soon on \$2,000,000 clubhouse; will also expend \$500,000 on other improvements.

**MIDDLE RIVER** — Glenn L. Martin Co., \$722,222 plating room, Plant 2, Building AA, Hanson, Van Winkle, Munning Co., Matawan, N. J., Archts.

## MISSISSIPPI

**ASHLAND** — City plans \$100,000 natural gas system.

**BAY SPRINGS** — Bay Springs Telephone Co., Inc., \$444,258 rural telephone project.

**FAYETTE** — Mayor, plans natural gas system, \$183,699.

**JACKSON** — Gordon Transports, Inc., plans modern terminal and office on Livingston Road, bet. the Rotisserie & Mississippi Products.

**OKOLONA** — Board of Supervisors of Chickasaw County plans advertising for bids for new factory to be occupied by Stratford Furniture Co.; \$350,000 bond issue to finance project was sold to M. A. Saunders & Assocs., Memphis, Tenn.

**WEST POINT** — Bryan Brothers Packing Co. plans 2-story addition to canning plant. Smith, Brubaker & Egan, Chicago, Ill., Archts.-Engrs.; James L. Marley, Assoc. Archt.

## MISSOURI

**ST. LOUIS** — Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, N. Y., acquired Hayes Adhesives Co., Inc.

**ST. LOUIS** — Thoms Pontiac, Inc., 5225 Delmar Blvd., plans garage. Wedemeyer & Hecker, 11 N. 4th St., Archts.

**ST. LOUIS** — D. H. Tilley, 5726 McLaran, plan \$25,000 showroom and office, 4525 River-view, Thomas Toolen, 3826 Avondale, Maplewood, Archt.

**STEELEVILLE** — Steelville Telephone Exchange, Inc., plans approximately 300 miles of aerial wire and aerial cable located in Crawford, Washington, Dent and Iron Counties, Mo. 536A.

## NORTH CAROLINA

**ASHEVILLE** — Gorham Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., acquired site for manufacturing plant.

**CHARLOTTE** — The Concrete Supply Co., H. E. Shelby, Vice Pres., \$250,000 modern ready-mix concrete plant, McAlway Road.

**CHARLOTTE** — Southern Bell Telephone Co., H. Y. Alexander, District Mgr., plans approx. \$5,000,000 expenditure for building expansion and equipment installation.

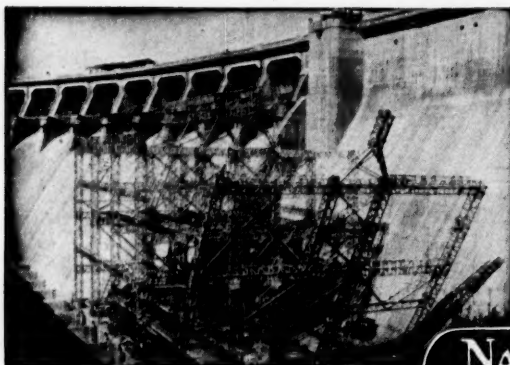
**CHARLOTTE** — Southern Knitwear Mill, \$39,635 building, Sloan & Wheatley, Chatham Bldg., Archts.

**GREENSBORO** — Inter-City Advertising Co. granted FCC permit for television station.

**GREENSBORO** — North State Chevrolet Co. plans sales and garage building, J. Burton Wilder, 401 Piedmont Bldg., Archt.

**HENDERSONVILLE** — The Standard Tape Co., Asheboro, plans \$300,000 plant in Henderson County on Clear Creek Road. Plans call for a later addition.

(Continued on page 14)



**T**HE Nashville Bridge Company will gladly quote on structural steel requirements anywhere in the South and Southwest. Our skill in the fabrication and erection of intricate steel structures is well-known. We are particularly qualified to supply the Power Distributing Industries with transmission towers and switchyard structures.—hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Fabrication and erection of both steel and machinery for movable type bridges is a specialty. Look to Nashville for simple steel requirements as well as intricate structural jobs.

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NASHVILLE, TENN. — BESSEMER, ALA.



## NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

**HIGH POINT** — No-Sag Spring Co., H. F. Nixdorf, Sales Mgr., plans manufacturing plant, 600 S. Hamilton St.

**LEAKSVILLE-SPRAY** — Central Telephone Co. received bid of \$73,812 from King-Hunter Inc., 910 E. Market, Greensboro, for building. Macklin & Stinson, Winston-Salem, Archt.

**REIDSVILLE** — Burlington Mills, James Cori, Supt., plans 2-story plant addition.

**SWANNANOVA** — Oerlikon Tool and Arms Corp., Asheville, to construct Buildings 113 and 120, \$120,565. Six Associates, Inc., 1025 Hendersonville Road, Asheville, Archts.

### OKLAHOMA

**OKLAHOMA** — Tulsa-Okahoma Natural Gas Co. plans 51 mile, 18 inch gas pipeline from Sapulpa to Pryor Couteau industrial area, at \$2,250,000. Will service \$20,000,000 chemical plant of Deere & Co.

**OKLAHOMA CITY** — The O'Brien Corp., South Bend, Ind., acquired Eagle Picher Co.'s paint plant and manufacturing facilities.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

**CHARLESTON** — Esso Standard Oil Co. plans \$1,000,000 plant to can lubricating oil.

**GREENVILLE** — Belrug Mills, \$232,200 building. Lineberger, Race, Forrester & Epling, 201 Allen Bldg., Archts.

**SPARTANBURG** — Powdercraft Corp., T. L. Robinson, pres., plans metal powder fabricating plant, Hayne Street.

### TENNESSEE

**TENNESSEE** — East Tennessee Natural Gas Co. has DPA approval for 16 inch line from present system approx. 100 miles into upper East Tennessee.

**CHATTANOOGA** — American Lava Co., \$31,000 warehouse addition.

**CHATTANOOGA** — Crane & Co., \$198,443 one-story warehouse. Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Chicago, Ill., Archts.

**CHATTANOOGA** — General Dyestuff Corp. plans warehouse and office structure. William Crutchfield, Archt.

**CHATTANOOGA** — Mueller Co. plans \$41,344 brass foundry building.

**CHATTANOOGA** — WAPO Broadcasting Service granted FM permit for new radio station.

**LENOIR CITY** — Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. plans \$1,000,000 plant on 20-acre site.

**MCKENZIE** — McKenzie Pajama Corp. plan addition of warehouse space.

**MEMPHIS** — Armour & Co. plans \$500,000 commercial fertilizer plant on 133-acre site bet. Weaver Road and Illinois Central R.R.

**MEMPHIS** — Bemis Brothers Bag Co. plans leasing plant and office structure, to be constructed by Union Realty Co.

**MEMPHIS** — International Harvester Co., Memphis Works, P.O. Box 268, \$2,400,000 expansion and improvement program.

**NASHVILLE** — Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway plans connecting tracks from main lines into new yard at Radnor Ave., \$3,000,000.

**NASHVILLE** — Werthan Bag Corp., new paper bag plant, rear of present facilities.

**NASHVILLE** — Western Electric Co., Bell System Manufacturing subsidiary, may construct \$1,000,000 plant.

**SEVIERVILLE** — City, approved \$600,000 bond issue for addition to plant of Sanson Hosiery Mill.

**SHELBYVILLE** — City approved issuance of \$1,000,000 issue municipal revenue bonds for construction or acquisition of industrial buildings.

**TIPTON COUNTY** — Texas Gas Transmission Corp. plans second trunk transmission pipeline through Tipton County.

**YORKVILLE** — Yorkville Mutual Telephone Co. plan office building. Austin Hall & Norton, Archts.

### TEXAS

**TEXAS** — Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Shreveport, La., has authorized Wilcox Trend Gathering System, Inc., of Dallas, to construct approximately 150 miles of pipeline extending from point in Hagist Ranch Field in McMullen County to point of connection with Texas Eastern's system near

Provident City, including approximately 85 miles of lateral and gathering lines and 2-200 horsepower compressor station.

**ABILENE** — Graybar Electric, Inc., plans warehouse and offices, S. Treadway, Tucker & Lindberg, 155 Cedar St., Archts.

**AMARILLO** — Amarillo Motor Co., J. C. Christopher, 810 Tyler St., plans automobile building, 8th and Van Buren Sts.

**AMARILLO** — Garner-Randall Motors, Inc., buildings and used car lot, Edmond J. Jura, 717 W. 16th St., Archt-Engr.

**AMARILLO** — Santa Fe Railway plans Masters Tower.

**ANDREWS COUNTY** — Magnolia Pipeline Co. plans 47-mile pipeline.

**AUSTIN** — Perry Brooks Building Co. to convert storage garage into offices, \$29,337. Kuehne, Brooks & Barr, Perry Brooks Bldg., Archts.

**AUSTIN** — Railey Paper Co. and Capitol Printing Co., c/o Mrs. E. H. Harrell, 310 E. 4th St., warehouse and office building, Industrial Bldg. Page, Southerland & Page, 602 West Ave., Archts.

**BAYTOWN** — Gulf Coast Motor Co. plans sales and service building. Daniel Perkins, 111 Woods Bldg., Archt.

**BEAUMONT** — E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. plans construction early spring of first of group of new manufacturing plants; initial facility will cost about \$4,000,000.

**BEAUMONT** — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., K. A. Ganssle, 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, to air-condition telephone building.

**DALLAS** — Deluxe Mattress Co., 2415 Inwood Road, \$23,477 office and factory building. Frank Woerner, 1008 Stonevall, Archt.

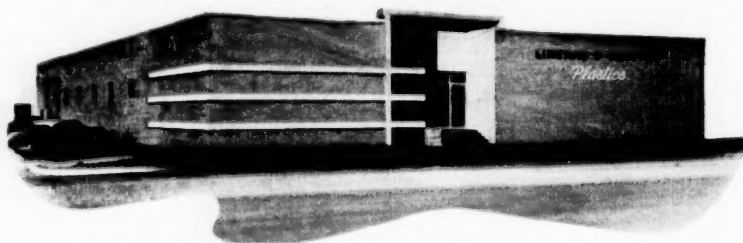
**DALLAS** — Industrial Sales & Service Co., \$17,848 warehouse building, 6302 Wyche Blvd. George W. Edwards, 1509-A Cochran, Archt.

**DALLAS** — John R. McFadden & Edgar B. Miller, 420 E. Oakland Ave., one-story warehouse, 2929 Glenfield St., \$180,000.

**EL PASO** — El Paso Natural Gas Co., Bassett Tower Bldg., \$4,000,000 gas company building. Edwin B. Carroll & Louis Dauble, Jr., 1001 E. Yandell Blvd., El Paso, Archt.

(Continued on page 60)

## TRINITY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT



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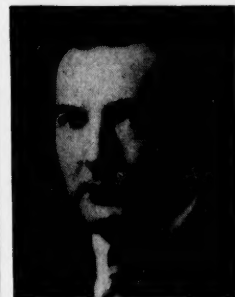
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

*Alabama Power Company*

Birmingham 2, Alabama



# TCI reports to its neighbors



Arthur V. Wiebel, President,  
Tennessee Coal & Iron Division

**I**N reviewing the progress of the year 1952, we of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Division of United States Steel feel that we should also take a glimpse at the coming year, 1953.

In spite of the difficulties in the earlier months, discussed below, the year just ended saw us make decided progress toward many aims that will be realized in 1953.

While we certainly have no intention of trying to gaze into the crystal ball and make any economic predictions for the year ahead, we feel confident in saying there are no signs of immediate weakness in the steel business. At this time, the requirements of our customers for steel continue strong, and most of the products made in our mills remain short of demand.

The year 1952 was a year of problems and also a year of growth for TCI. The 54-day steel strike at mid-year imposed damaging economic effects which can never be overcome. The community suffered losses in trade and commerce, our employees lost considerable sums in wages, and TCI sustained serious losses. Nevertheless, for the year as a whole, TCI operated at an average rate of 106 per cent of capacity except for the strike period. Our ingot output will approximate 2,700,000 tons, and shipments of finished products from our mills will be about 2,000,000 tons.

We TCI people take pride in the fact that, while faithfully serving our customers here and elsewhere, we were able to contribute strongly to the development and industrialization of the South, through cooperation with various interests, in arranging to provide steel products for new industries.

The long-range program of expanding TCI's steelmaking capacity by 500,000 tons of ingots and adding certain finishing facilities, begun late in 1950, drew nearer to completion in 1952 and will be concluded in 1953. We have put into operation our two new open hearth furnaces at Fairfield Steel Works and the other ten furnaces there are being enlarged.

Capacity is being stepped up at the Fairfield Sheet Mill, where we are installing a third continuous galvanizing line. This will enable us better to serve the requirements of our customers using galvanized sheets, thus making available more steel for siding, roofing and other consumer products of coated steel.

TCI is enormously proud of new all-time production records established in many of its operations during 1952. These achievements extended from our mining operations through the various steelmaking and finishing mills, with many records being broken several times during the year. I feel that our working forces, from wage earners through supervision, are to be justly complimented for a splendid job.

On October 7, we resumed our public plant tour program at TCI's Fairfield Steel Works, and the weekly tours, each Tuesday and Wednesday, have functioned at capacity. We

would be immensely pleased if visitors to our community could at some time or other avail themselves of this two-hour inspection of steelmaking in our furnaces and mills. Reservations and inquiries concerning the tours can be made for individuals or groups by writing or phoning the TCI public relations office in Fairfield.

Southern historians know that TCI, in all the years since it was established in 1886, has been a continually growing enterprise. In my opinion, it always will be. The South is growing. So shall TCI continue to keep pace with the ever-rising demand for good products of good steel. When TCI started making steel in 1899, its annual ingot capacity was an estimated 160,000 tons. Today, the rated annual capacity is over 3,000,000 tons . . . and, as the year draws to a close, we are exceeding it in a big way!

In closing, let me say that all of us in TCI are grateful for the friendly relations with our Southern neighbors, including our old and new customers and our vendors, and that we wish for all of them the highest measure of happiness and prosperity in the year ahead.

Arthur V. Wiebel, President,  
Tennessee Coal & Iron Division

## — U-S-S STEEL PRODUCTS MADE OR DISTRIBUTED BY T.C.I. INCLUDE: —

Rolled, forged and drawn steel products.  
Structural shapes, plates, bars, small shapes, agricultural shapes, tool steel, strip, floor plate, cotton ties.  
Steel sheet piling and H-bearing piles, bridge flooring.

Concrete reinforcing bars, reinforcing mesh.  
Black, galvanized and special finish sheets.  
Rails, track accessories, wheels, axles, forgings.  
Wire and wire products, including woven wire fencing, barbed wire, bale ties, nails.

Wire rope.  
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U-S-S High Strength Steels and U-S-S Abrasion-Resisting Steels.  
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## TENNESSEE COAL & IRON DIVISION

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UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

UNITED STATES STEEL

# LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

*"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,  
Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land."*

**Tidelands.** There has been a great deal of emotion, and some misinformation, scattered through the controversy over whether the Federal government or the states ought to have control of the off-shore oil reserves. The facts are that the Federal government showed no interest at all in the tidelands until they were proved valuable by joint cooperation of the states and the oil companies. The decision to turn them over to the Navy was accompanied by the charge that unless the Navy got these reserves it would amount to a 100 billion barrel steal for the oil companies.

But is the Navy in position to search for, develop, produce and process the oil from these waters? Or would it have to turn to the same oil companies accused of plotting to "steal" this oil to do this job for it? It seems to us that the question answers itself.

**Ever Dangerous.** It is an error to think that the professional do-gooders, the eggheads and the outright socialists and communists who claim membership in both political parties have acknowledged defeat just because they received a set-back in the recent election. They still are in dominant positions to influence public opinion in newspapers, magazines, books, government publications, radio and schools. They still proclaim incessantly that only socializers are "liberals" and all others are selfish reactionaries; that only socializers are humanitarians and all anti-socialists are greedy exploiters. They will continue to deluge the American people with socialist propaganda, as they have been doing for years—in news reports, editorials, cartoons and columns of gossip and admonition, in magazine stories of slanted facts and fiction, in popular books, plays and radio commentaries, in tons of pamphlets and news releases, in thousands of daily lectures in schools and colleges.

**Clarification Needed.** Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay suggests that Congress outline a national water policy in more definitive terms than can

be found in any existing statute on the subject. As the laws on the subject are now, too much discretionary power is left in the hands of federal agencies. As a result the utilization of the country's water resources is a thing of shreds and patches, put together largely with the aim of extending the scope and authority of the power agencies. It is fair to say that Congress as a whole is not fully aware of all that goes on in this sector of the Federal domain, although the approval of national policy is primarily a responsibility of Congress.

Mr. McKay has asserted that he is impartial as between public and private power and therefore it is to be hoped that he will keep in mind the fact that business managed power companies must pay taxes and a fair return on their capital investments, thus adding to the tangible national income and to the tax base, federal, state and local.

**Unfair?** The difficulties over the appointment of Charles E. Wilson, to be Secretary of Defense were due to the fact that in addition to being honorable he has also been eminently successful.

The country might well consider the penalties Mr. Wilson is required to pay in order to serve his country. In other words, whereas we can pay a poorer man who happens to be politically fortunate a salary for public service more than he could earn elsewhere, our law demands that Mr. Wilson pay a fortune for the

privilege of serving his country. If Mr. Wilson serves for four years, the cost to him will be not less than three million dollars.

There are many good arguments for the law and there are many good arguments why it should not be changed just for Mr. Wilson's particular case. Yet there is something wrong with a law that puts so great a penalty upon public service, as to discourage all but the most self-sacrificing of able men. There must be other ways, and we must find them, to guard the nation's welfare against the abuse of dishonest men with-

*(Continued on page 22)*

A man seldom does important work  
when he feels important

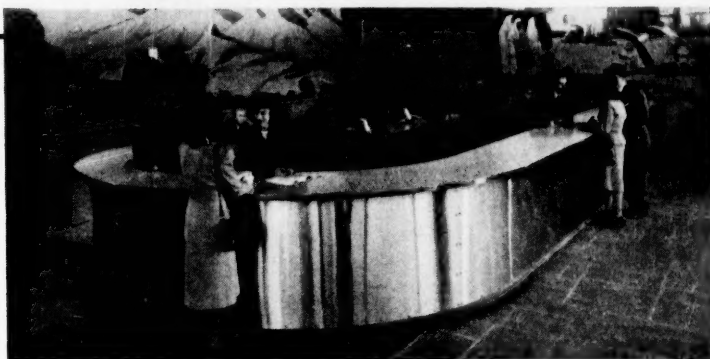
STAINLESS STEEL

# SELLS



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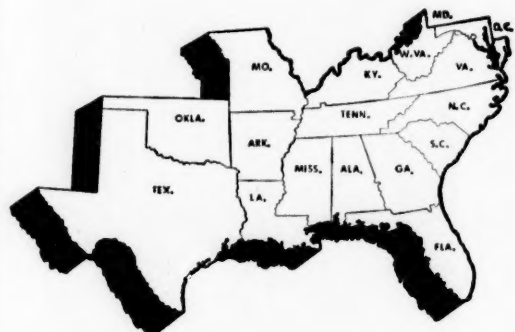
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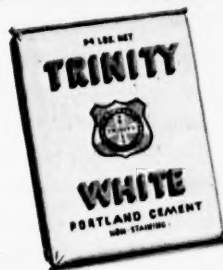
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EXTERIOR WALLS OF MOUNT AIRY GRANITE

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**NORTH CAROLINA GRANITE CORPORATION**

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA

## LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(Continued from page 18)

out inflicting so great a penalty on the successful.

**One Last Fling.** The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act provides that the Secretary of Labor can order firms working on government contracts to raise the minimum wages they pay. In the past there wasn't much recourse open to the companies. However, under the Fulbright Amendment to the Defense Production Act, passed last June, such wage decrees are now subject to judicial review.

Last month, former Secretary of Labor Tobin, before retiring from office, indulged in one last Fair Deal gesture when he ordered a number of minimum wage increases under the Walsh-Healey Act. Affected were textile mills in the South, woolen and worsted manufacturers in New England and metal furniture makers. The result will be an early court test of Walsh-Healey orders. The Southern textile mills already have filed suit.

**Sillier than the Advertising Itself.** The Federal Trade Commission should find something more worth its while than cracking down on advertising catchwords that deceive nobody. Its latest salvo at a cigarette company objects to such expressions as "milder," "better tasting" and leaving "no unpleasant after-taste." These and other claims the Commission declares false, misleading and deceptive.

To begin with, is the Commission prepared to prove that any brand of cigarette is not "milder" than some other smoke? Has it any micrometer for the measuring of pleasant taste or after-taste? Could it come any nearer to proving the falsity of such claims than the makers thereof could come to proving their truth? Above all, does it imagine that cigarette smokers take any of these claims so seriously as to be in danger of becoming the victims of deception?

Certainly the F.T.C. has a duty to concern itself with truth in advertising. But the qualities of cigarette tobaccos and their blends cannot be determined objectively; they are in the main a matter of how the individual smoker's taste reacts to them subjectively. It is even possible that those who make the claims the Commission objects to believe they are true.

**Government Competition.** Operations of the Inland Waterways Corporation, a unit of the Commerce Department through which the federal government operates the Federal Barge Lines, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, resulted in a loss of \$325,167.95. W. G. Oliphant, president of the corporation, said in the annual report of the I. W. C. to former Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer. The total loss from river operations was \$787,030.13 but a profit of \$461,822.18 from operations from the railroad section of I. W. C. Warrior River district cut the net loss to \$325,167.95.

**The Weaker Sex.** The squeeze on the labor market has been lessened in recent years by the larger number

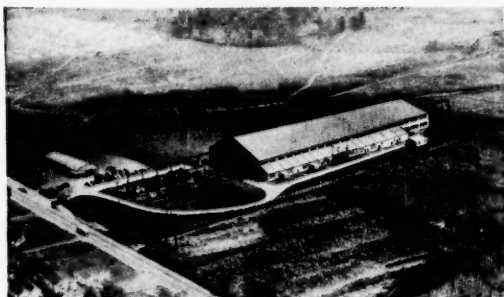
(Continued on page 26)





## **EXPAND Your Production with No Capital Investment**

### **Use Butler Birmingham, Alabama, Plant Facilities**



Butler Birmingham, Alabama Plant

Here's a golden opportunity to expand your productive capacity and profits without a dollar's capital investment. Take advantage of Butler Birmingham, Alabama, plant facilities for top quality plate and structural fabrication.

- Strategically located to serve you.
- Fifty years of experience.
- Outstanding plant facilities.
- Modern production methods.

These are just a few reasons why you're sure of higher quality work at lower cost. Don't delay—investigate this opportunity now. Mail coupon for complete details *today*.

### **FREE BOOKLET Gives You All the Facts GET IT TODAY**



Illustrated booklet shows you the scope of Butler productive capacity, special products manufactured, complete plant data. Mail coupon today.

#### **Butler Manufacturing Company**

904 Ave. W, Ensley, Birmingham 8, Alabama



- ☐ Please send me free booklet describing plant facilities.  
☐ Please contact me at once.

Name

Firm

Address

City  Zone  State

# **FOR SALE**

## **2,000 Acre Industrial Tract**

Located only 8 to 10 miles East of the thriving City of Fort Myers, in Lee County, this property comprises a portion of the former Buckingham Army Air Base and Gunnery School, and is ideal for development as a general

### **INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT**

The Industrial District would, of course, have a residential and commercial area. The land as presently improved is well drained, has miles and miles of paved roads, a concrete apron 5000' x 500', the former air field landing strips which need rehabilitating if reused for heavy aircraft, and plenty of water, electric power and other utilities nearby.

In Lee County and the Fort Myers Area you will find a combination of advantages which makes this property ideal for industrialization:

- You can mix pleasure with business in Southwest Florida.
- In Florida, the trend is toward the West Coast.
- High Health Levels and Increased Productivity.
- Plenty of Electric Power when and Where needed.
- Taxes are Favorable, Local Government cooperative.
- Workers are Happy, healthy, willing to give honest effort.
- Southwest Florida is the Land of Opportunity, a fast growing area.
- Near Latin American Markets.
- Fast Growing local markets.
- Good hunting, fishing and boating.
- Near Gulf Beaches.

### **PRICED FOR QUICK DISPOSAL AT ONLY \$300,000**

Don't miss this opportunity by waiting to write for "additional information." Fly to Fort Myers and drive out to Buckingham Park for a personal inspection. Office open on the ground.

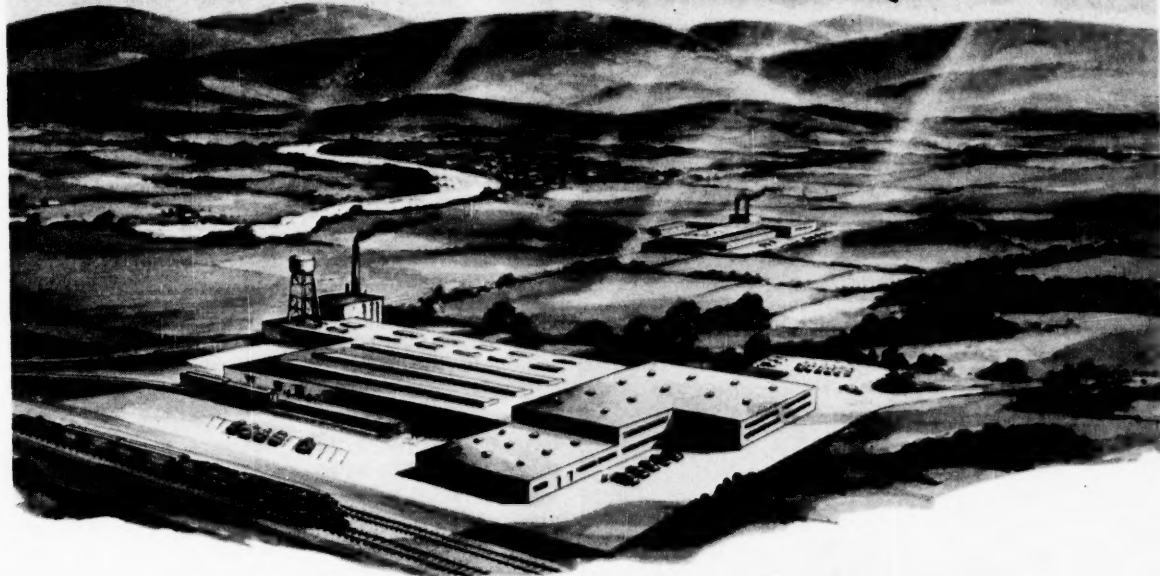
*Brokers cooperation invited.*

**JOE L. MOORE & ASSOCIATES,**  
**Owners**

Buckingham Park,  
Fort Myers, Florida  
Telephone 2-0571

Chestnut at Fourth  
Gadsden, Alabama  
Telephone 2531

# *The Sun Shines Bright...*



## *... in the Land of Plenty\**

Come on in — the weather's fine!

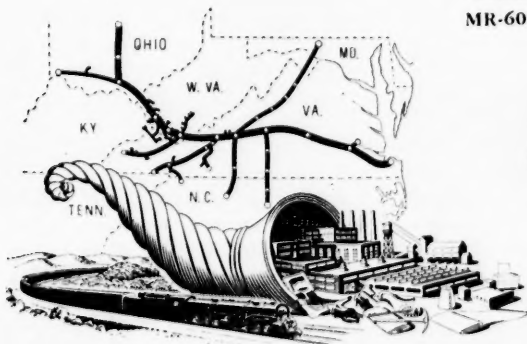
Climate here is ideal for manufacturing . . . not much of the heat or cold extremes that slow down men and machines . . . plenty of bright, beautiful days to keep a man's spirits high, whether he's sitting before a desk or standing before a lathe . . . the kind of weather that makes you want to get something done!

But climate's not all. In short — here's all-around good "manufacturer's weather." In this progressive

territory manpower is ample, skillful, adaptable and home-rooted . . . there are varied raw materials, dependable N & W transportation, plenty of power and industrial water . . . the world's finest supply of Bituminous Coal, favorable state and local taxes, nearness to markets, fair real estate values, and room to grow.

*Come on in — the weather's fine!*

DO IT — NOW! It will take you only a minute to write a note asking us for full information about the good plant sites in *The Land of Plenty*. We have the full story, and will give it to you promptly, reliably and in confidence. Address the Industrial and Agricultural Dept., Drawer MR-603, Norfolk and Western Railway, Roanoke, Va.



## **Norfolk and Western RAILWAY**

\*THE SIX GREAT STATES SERVED BY THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN—  
VIRGINIA • WEST VIRGINIA • OHIO  
NORTH CAROLINA • KENTUCKY • MARYLAND

## Shortages occur in the property accounts

- A check of the property accounts against the property itself frequently reveals substantial unrecorded deductions. Such unexplained shortages may be prevented through Continuous American Appraisal Service which keeps the property record in line with the property facts.

The **AMERICAN  
APPRAISAL**  
 **Company**  
Over Fifty Years of Service  
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

## CREOSOTED

**Piling, Poles, Lumber, Cross Arms,  
Cross Ties**

**Also Penta- and Salt-Treated Lumber  
Decay and Termite Proof  
Docks for Ocean Vessels**



**American Creosote Works, Inc.**  
New Orleans, La.

Plants at New Orleans; Winnfield, La.; Louisville, Miss.;  
Jackson, Tenn.

## LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(Continued from page 22)

of women jobholders, particularly married and older women. Prior to World War II women constituted about one-fourth of the total civilian labor force. At present this proportion is one-third, only slightly below the wartime peak. But the same is not true of older men. Despite frequent references to the plight of retired workers who are forced to seek employment in order to supplement inflation-ravaged pensions, the older men are not meeting labor market deficits under current conditions.

In 1945, 51 per cent of men 65 years old and older were employed; in 1952 only 42 per cent of this age group had jobs. Pensions, liquid asset holdings, a high rate of home ownership, and other factors such as the reluctance of many firms to hire men over 55 are serving to keep the majority of these older persons at home.

**Smoke Screen.** Since the first of this year there have gone out from the Washington headquarters to the local Directors of Internal Revenue orders regarding the use of personnel in the current income tax filing period which makes one wonder as to the good sense and intentions of their authors. One of these orders is the assignment of 4,000 or more income tax auditors to counter and desk duties in the collection offices passing out return forms, answering taxpayers' questions and assisting them in listing their wages and withheld tax and similar data in their returns.

The apparent objective of these orders is to improve and expand the service to wage earners and other small taxpayers by way of assistance in compiling their income tax returns. That objective is a good one if there have been obvious defects in, or widespread complaints about, the quality of the service to such taxpayers. There is, however, no evidence of inadequacies of either the service to such taxpayers or of the returns filed by them in recent years. The order appears to be motivated by a desire to counteract as a matter of public relations betterment, the antagonistic public feeling generated by the publicized scandals and suspicions affecting some members of the Bureau and the Internal Revenue Service during the last fifteen months.

**Productivity and Wages.** Many labor union bosses repeatedly make statements that dollar wages of labor must be raised in order to keep industry active and to create buying power. But to raise dollar wages without greater production from labor itself does just the opposite. The increase in dollar wages increases dollar prices, and those who do not participate in the increased dollar wages find it more difficult to buy the production at the higher prices, and thus markets are curtailed.

When production is increased per capita due to better and more efficient methods, and dollar wage increases are not forced upon the producing industry, preventing price reductions, prices are lowered, and markets broadened by reaching those purchasers who could not or would not buy the same products at the higher prices. Thus, we have a sound expanding economy, and greater opportunity for employment.



# Transmission Towers by AMERICAN BRIDGE

## handle nation's first 330,000-volt line

● The first leg of the American Gas and Electric Service Corporation's projected high voltage transmission network has been completed with the construction of a 63-mi. 330,000-volt, double circuit link running from Appalachian Electric Power Company's Kanawha River, W. Va., station to its Philip Sporn plant.

The towers for this record-setting line were designed and fabricated by American Bridge as the result of valuable data gathered from the A. G. & E. sponsored 500,000-volt test line at Ohio Power Company's Tidd plant, Brilliant, Ohio, in cooperation with other manufacturers of high voltage transmission line equipment.

These towers are approximately 150 feet tall and carry 6 conductors of 1,275,000 C.M., A.C.S.R. expanded cable (1.6"OD). The towers are designed for straight-line spans of 1700 ft.

The technical knowledge and field experience American Bridge has acquired in this and hundreds of other transmission line installations may be just the answer to your tower problems. Our engineers welcome an opportunity to figure with you without obligation. Just write to the nearest office listed below.

**AMERICAN BRIDGE DIVISION, UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION**  
**GENERAL OFFICES: 525 WILLIAM PENN PLACE, PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Contracting Offices in: AMBRIDGE • ATLANTA • BALTIMORE • BIRMINGHAM • BOSTON  
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DALLAS • DENVER • DETROIT • DULUTH • ELMIRA  
GARY • MEMPHIS • MINNEAPOLIS • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH  
PORTLAND, ORE. • ROANOKE • ST. LOUIS • SAN FRANCISCO • TRENTON

UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK



**DESIGN REDUCES FOUNDATION INSTALLATION COSTS.**  
Important savings in time, labor, and materials were made possible through use of steel grillage earth anchors

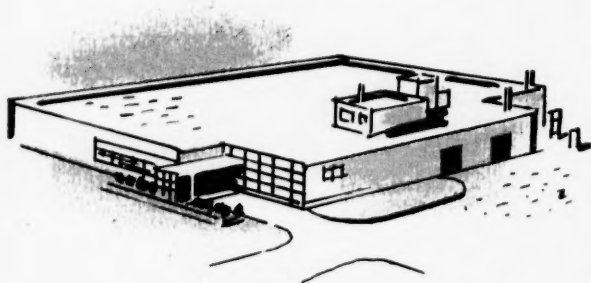
and variable leg extensions as shown above. Many other simplified installation and frill-free construction features are obtained through American Bridge designs.



# AMERICAN BRIDGE

UNITED STATES STEEL

# IT PAYS TO HAVE DEPENDABLE WATER SERVICE

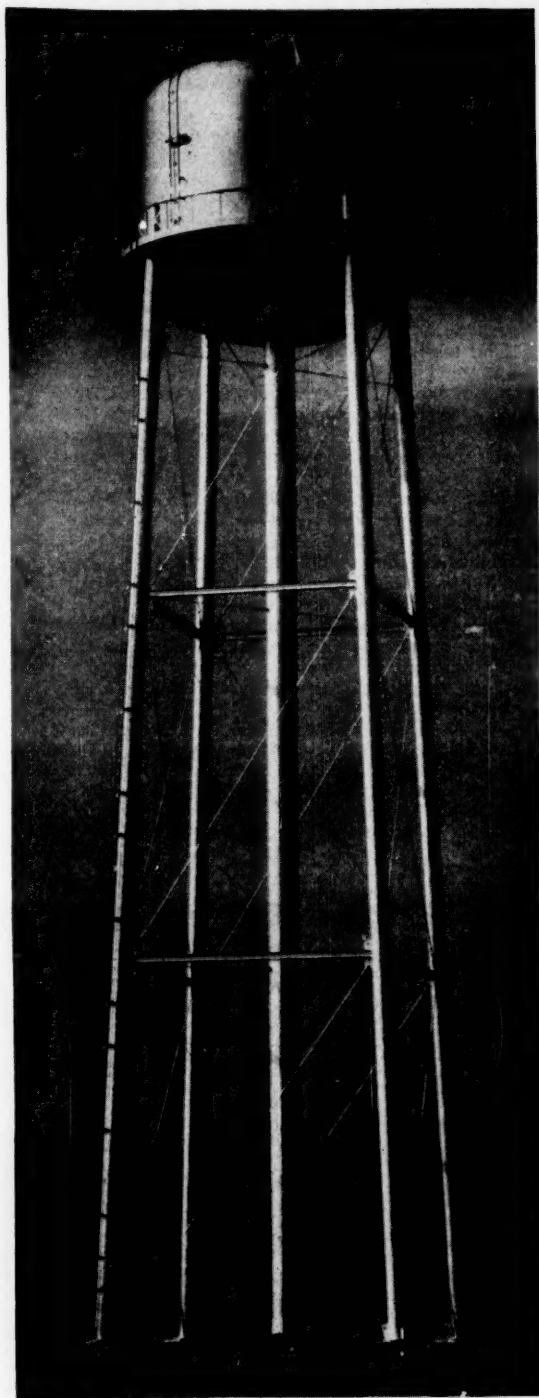


## Horton Elevated Tank Serves Poinsett Lumber and Manufacturing Company

A fire protection system is only as dependable as its water supply. For that reason the Poinsett Lumber and Manufacturing Company, installed a 100,000-gallon Horton elevated tank to assure adequate water at all times for the automatic sprinkler system at its new Anderson, S. C. plant. The automatic sprinkler system was installed by the Daniel Construction Company of Greenville, S. C.

The water under dependable gravity pressure in an elevated tank, together with an automatic sprinkler system, provides the kind of fire protection that pays off in property saved and reduced insurance premiums. When fire breaks out, water from the tank flows from the first sprinkler head that opens and quenches the flames before they have a chance to gain headway.

Horton ellipsoidal-bottom elevated tanks are built in standard capacities from 15,000 to 500,000 gallons. For larger installations, we build radial-cone bottom elevated tanks in standard capacities from 500,000 to 3,000,000 gallons. Please contact our nearest office, for further information. There is no obligation on your part.



*100,000-gallon Horton elevated tank providing water for fire protection at the Poinsett Lumber and Manufacturing Company's plant in Anderson, S. C.*

## CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY

Atlanta 3 ..... 2145 Healey Bldg.  
Birmingham 1 ..... 1530 North Fiftieth St.  
Boston 10 ..... 1020—201 Devonshire St.  
Chicago 4 ..... 2106 McCormick Bldg.  
Cleveland 15 ..... 2216 Midland Bldg.

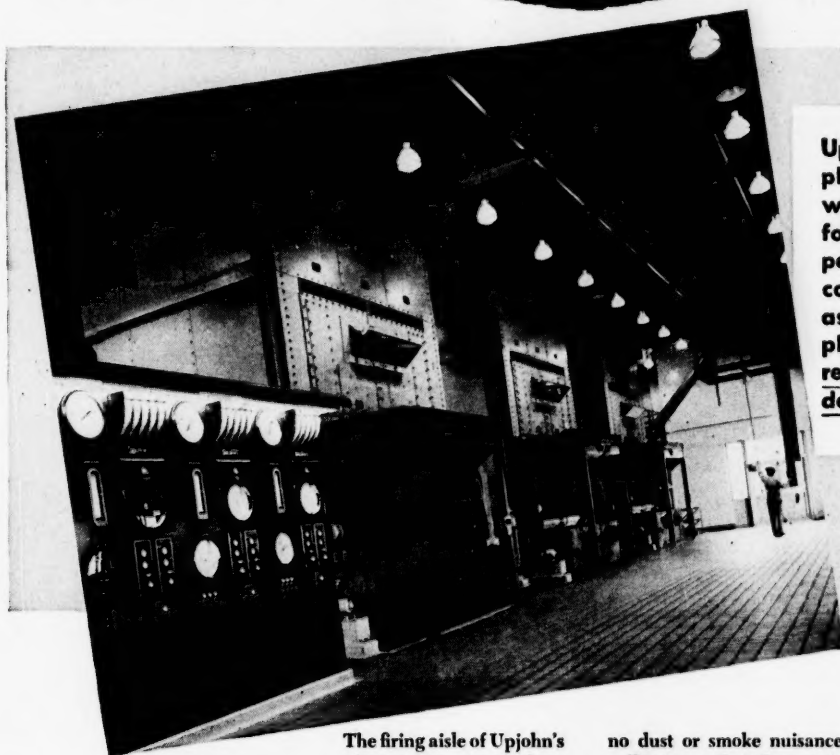
Detroit 26 ..... 1510 Lafayette Bldg.  
Havana ..... 402 Abreu Bldg.  
Houston 2 ..... 2114 C & I Life Bldg.  
Los Angeles 17 ..... 1517 General Petroleum Bldg.

New York 6 ..... 3313—165 Broadway Bldg.  
Philadelphia 3 ..... 1619—1700 Walnut Street Bldg.  
San Francisco 4 ..... 1540—200 Bush St.  
Seattle 1 ..... 1320 Henry Bldg.  
Tulsa 3 ..... 1611 Hunt Bldg.

PLANTS IN BIRMINGHAM, CHICAGO, SALT LAKE CITY AND GREENVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



# For **LOW-COST DEPENDABLE** steam, **UPJOHN** burns **COAL** the modern way!



Upjohn's new pharmaceutical plant which includes units for production of penicillin and cortisone, as well as some 700 other pharmaceutical products, relies on coal for dependable steam!

The firing aisle of Upjohn's ultramodern steam plant. This plant supplies steam, cleanly and efficiently, at only 40¢ to 42¢ per 1,000 lbs. for the Portage Road Plant near Kalamazoo, Michigan. There are

no dust or smoke nuisances, thanks to the dust-collecting and cinder re-injection system. Ash handling is fully automatic. These 3 boilers, plus a fourth recently installed (not illustrated), deliver up to 115,000 lbs. steam per hour at peak load.

Whether you're building a new plant or modernizing an older one, you can count on coal for dependability and low-cost operation.

Here's why: Up-to-date coal-burning equipment can give you 10% to 40% more steam per dollar. Automatic coal- and ash-handling systems can cut your labor cost to a minimum. Let a consulting engineer show you how a modern coal installation, tailored for your specific needs, can save you real money.

Here's something else, too—of all fuels, coal alone has virtually inexhaustible resources. This, plus the fact that America's highly mechanized coal industry is the most efficient in the world, assures you of a dependable supply of coal at relatively stable prices now and for years to come.

**If you operate a steam plant, you can't afford to ignore these facts!**

- COAL** in most places is today's lowest-cost fuel.
- COAL** resources in America are adequate for all needs—for hundreds of years to come.
- COAL** production in the U.S.A. is highly mechanized and by far the most efficient in the world.
- COAL** prices will therefore remain the most stable of all fuels.
- COAL** is the safest fuel to store and use.
- COAL** is the fuel that industry counts on more and more—for with modern combustion and handling equipment, the inherent advantages of well-prepared coal net even bigger savings.

**BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE**

A Department of National Coal Association, Washington, D. C.

FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY  FOR LOW COST  
**YOU CAN COUNT ON COAL!**

# Forging Ahead Faster

**Construction work in the South  
is forging ahead faster  
than anywhere else.**

The South's percentage of gain in construction is exceeding the Country's, and will probably continue to do so. This is the result of the South's amazing industrial activity and development which is far from its peak.

Let's look at these figures for 1952:—

**CONTRACTS AWARDED: \$5,642,003,000**

**WORK PUT IN PLACE: \$10,930,800,000**

You can cover this area thoroughly and get maximum circulation-benefit by advertising in CONSTRUCTION Magazine, reaching the public officials who decide on doing the work; the engineers who make the plans and specifications and supervise the work; the contractors who do the work and provide the equipment and materials needed; and all of the more important equipment distributors throughout the field.

CONSTRUCTION can give you more circulation in this particular region than any other engineering and construction paper, and you can have the choice of two ways of advertising. You can use the entire circulation, or you can use one or more of four groups, confining the distribution of your advertisement to the geographic district desired.

Let us send you sample copies of CONSTRUCTION with rates and other details so that the advantage of using our service will be demonstrated.

*Construction*  
**IN THE SOUTH**  
Baltimore 3, Md.  
*A Manufacturers Record publication*

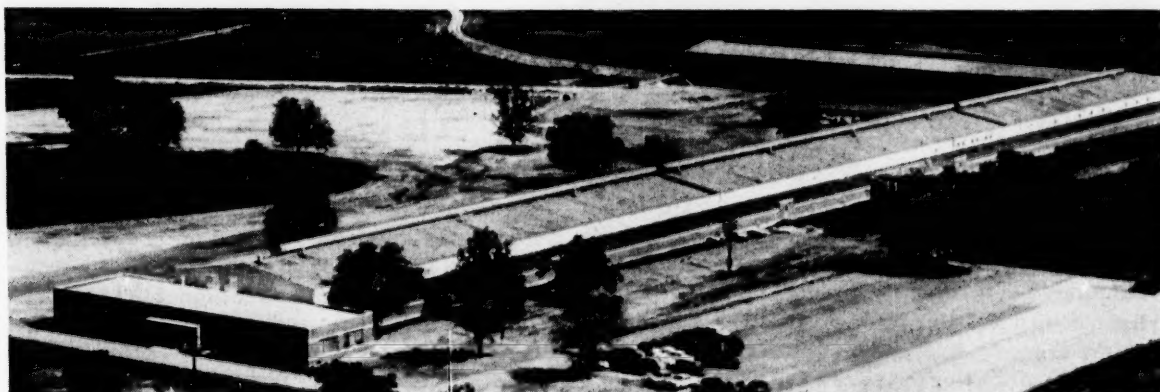


*Westinghouse*  
Lighting  
the Way  
**SOUTH**



*Off to a good* **START** *with* **O'NEAL Steel**

Westinghouse Lamp Plant, Reform, Alabama. Length of building, 767 feet. Floor area, 62,894 sq. ft. Structural steel fabricated by O'NEAL, over 650 tons. Rust Engineering Co., general contractors.



**FINISHED** *on schedule-with room to spare*

This extensive lamp plant for Westinghouse is typical of the industrial construction going up all over the South—long, low, flat buildings. The South has room for such buildings: room to breathe, room to work, room to grow.

The intricate details of this structure, together with its great size, presented the sort of problem for which the O'NEAL plant is well fitted. Structural steel was erected on schedule. O'NEAL is proud of its part in helping Westinghouse, and many other major industrial concerns, expand in the South.

**O'NEAL STEEL WORKS**

Birmingham 2, Ala.





## We can learn from bankrupt Micawber

**"M**Y advice, Copperfield, you know. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen-nineteen-six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty-ought-six, result misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered—in short you are forever floored. As I am!"

This is probably the most famous financial counsel in all English literature, offered a hundred years ago by Charles Dickens' character the bankrupt Micawber to the hero David Copperfield. As advice it is just as good in 1953 as it was in 1849, and just as sound for a nation as for an individual.

In 17 of the last 20 years, Uncle Sam has followed Micawber's practice, not his advice. Our

national balance sheet has been, figuratively, "annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty-ought-six". Ahead of us as a nation, if we continue this irresponsible policy, is Micawber's dire predicament, "blossom blighted, leaf withered—forever floored".

There is no sane reason why the world's richest nation should continue to live the financial life of a profligate bankrupt. It is time now to set our house in order. The program called for is simple: (1) Eliminate waste and extravagance in government spending; (2) Balance the Federal budget; (3) Control the national debt and reduce taxes.

By such positive action we can protect future happiness—and prevent misery—for ourselves, our children and our children's children.



### The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company

General Offices--Youngstown 1, Ohio

Export Offices--500 Fifth Avenue, New York

MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON ALLOY AND YOLOLY STEELS

RAILROAD TRACK SPIKES • CONDUIT • HOT AND COLD FINISHED CARBON AND ALLOY BARS • PIPE AND TUBULAR PRODUCTS • WIRE • ELECTROLYTIC TIN PLATE • COKE TIN PLATE • RODS • SHEETS • PLATES.





*"What Enriches the South Enriches the Nation"*

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## Labor Monopoly

The Wagner Act was a bad law because it was deliberately designed to give special privileges to a special group.

The Taft-Hartley Law succeeded in correcting some of the one-sided features of the Wagner Act but it has failed to solve the "labor problem." It failed because it was merely an attempt to amend some of the worst features of a bad law, while leaving the root of the trouble untouched.

The root is monopoly.

In spite of political toadying to labor leaders, or specious arguments attempting to justify a policy of being "fair to labor," nothing can conceal the fact that paralyzing strikes are called only because union bosses operate a monopoly. Strikes would not be paralyzing without monopoly.

Nothing can conceal the fact that monopoly control of the labor in an industry is monopoly control of that industry. This control is just as powerful as control over all of the raw materials essential to an industry or over its plants and equipment. Such power has never before been granted to any man or group of men in this nation, and was specifically denied to all but labor unions by the Sherman Law in 1890 and subsequent legislation and judicial decisions.

The public will not cease to be victimized nor will the labor problem be solved until a law is written which frankly faces up to the fact that if and when a labor union becomes a monopoly that monopoly must be dispersed.

There will be difficulties attendant upon drafting a law outlining and out-lawing a labor monopoly. But they are not insurmountable. There were similar difficulties sixty years ago when our first anti-trust law was enacted to cure the evils of the business monopolies

of that day. Those difficulties were overcome and the net effect of the original law and its successors has been good.

The greatest obstacle to the enactment of a law to abolish labor monopolies as business monopolies have been outlawed is political. It will be charged that any such law will destroy the unions. It is self-evident that it will destroy some of the power of union leaders, but it will not destroy the unions any more than the Sherman law destroyed business.

But even if it were true, as union leaders allege, that an anti-monopoly law would be anti-union, it remains nevertheless a necessary law; and this very necessity must in time overcome the political difficulties. To permit a labor monopoly where we permit no other is to legalize special privilege against the public interest. And the history of this country is testimony that special privilege in the law may be endured long but it will not be endured forever.

Our labor laws are poor laws and as such should be superseded. They are poor laws because they have been conceived in terms of being "fair" to unions or "fair" to employers, measured as being "anti-labor" or "anti-business."

Equity of treatment is one ingredient in any law regulating the dealings between two parties, but the essential ingredient is that it protect all citizens from evil consequences in the disputes between two parties. We do not give disputing parties, in the name of equity, the right to run rough-shod over the whole of the community.

It is time that this country faced up to the task of writing a labor law which, while maintaining full equity of treatment between unions and management, will be only "for" the public.

# Initial Post-Election Confidence Wanes

AS Investors await definite administration moves

By Robert S. Byfield  
Financial Editor

THE Dow-Jones Composite Average of 65 Stocks reached 113.56 on December 30th and at this writing has retreated less than a point. The substantial rise from late October has come to an end and we are witnessing what is probably a temporary stalemate. It was not to be expected that the upsurge would continue without interruption. The first wave of confidence which greeted the Eisenhower victory has definitely passed and investors are now waiting for clues as to what policies will be adopted which may effect business.

One event, however, which occurred on January 15th cannot be allowed to pass without a comment. The Federal Reserve System in raising its discount rate from 1½% to 2% instituted the first change since 1950 when it was increased from 1½% to 1¾%. Except for the last decade or so, a 2% rate is not high, but there was a long period when the Federal Government was committed for various reasons to an artificially low rate, among other things, as a matter of economic theory.

The conventional impact of a raise in the rediscount rate falls first upon the rate at which prime bankers' acceptances are sold and already this rate has risen slightly. Then there is the obvious effect upon government bond prices and these may react somewhat in the near future, but they have already discounted the action of the Reserve Board to a large extent. It is quite possible that the quotations for long term, high grade corporate bonds have discounted this action also. And by raising the yield from high grade bonds of all descriptions the Reserve action tends to narrow the "spread" between the yields from bonds and stocks. The present "spread" is not unduly low; in fact, it is higher than is usually the case under boom conditions in the stock market.

The action of the Reserve Board does not necessarily presage a downturn in stock prices because money rates are only one of a great many factors bearing on stock prices. Yet the raise in the rate comes at a time when inflationary forces have largely spent themselves. Primary prices of raw materials have been in a decline, particularly farm prices, as the Dow-Jones Commodity Futures Index has slipped 23% since about a year ago. On the other hand, borrow-

ing on the part of consumers has still been rising. Capital expansion has about seen its peak, although any decline in this factor should not be precipitous. This has a bearing on the demand for new money for expansion.

The Federal Reserve action cannot be ignored, but is probably best characterized as a warning, but this warning might act both ways. It is noticed that a firm definite forthright stand is to be taken to keep inflationary forces from getting out of hand and perhaps stopping them altogether. However, it is also a warning that sound economics is to be the order of the day and irresponsibility and financial stewardship is to find no place in high councils. Appreciation of this should provide confidence which itself should tend to offset some of the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

Another event which should be of great interest to investors has occurred without receiving much attention. A resolution has been introduced in the House by Congressman Coudert, and almost identical bills by Mr. Ferguson in the Senate and Mr. Clarence Brown in the House, calling for investigations into certain government activities. More specifically they have as their general objective the elimination of non-essential government services, functions and activities competitive with private enterprise or unnecessary for the efficient conduct of the government. The preamble of the Coudert resolution states that the Federal Government has expended billions of dollars for conducting activities that could be carried on by tax-paying citizens. It further holds that such activities are contrary to traditions of free enterprise and tend to throttle the initiative of the citizens. We cannot at this time predict the results of these initial legislative moves, but the language they employ is heartening and they are expected to receive much attention, study and favorable publicity.

The Coudert resolution brings to mind a recent suggestion of Charles E. Wilson, former President of General Electric and former Defense Mobilizer, that some of the investments of the government be disposed of to the public. Payment would be made by the purchasers in government bonds. There is no doubt that the attempt, which we hope will be

successful, to make a start in the de-socializing of some of the functions of the Federal Government will be widely welcomed, particularly by those investors owning public utility securities.

Probably the ultimate test of the sincerity of the new administration with respect to lessening or eliminating government competition with the privately owned electric utilities will depend upon its willingness or unwillingness to repeal or drastically alter the now familiar Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944. In a nutshell, this law states that in the sale of certain government generated power the preference shall be given to public bodies and cooperatives as against privately owned tax paying utility companies. In its administration the Interior Department has generally required that transmission facilities which inter-connect the government sources of supply with each other and with load centers should be owned or controlled by the government itself. In other words, the power is not to be sold at the bus bar, which means that the ultimate users are customers of the government rather than customers of the private companies. Section 5 has been one of a number of instruments utilized to put the government into the electric utility business to the disadvantage of private power companies. Even prior to the amendment or repeal of Section 5, the private companies could benefit in many ways from a more friendly interpretation of the Act than has been the case since it was first placed on the statute books.

A third event which requires some vigilance on the part of investors in railroad shares has also occurred. Nineteen railroad unions have applied for further substantial wage increases to commence when current agreements expire on October 1, 1953. While it is a little early to contemplate the possibilities of such an increase, and, if it is obtained, what its consequences would be, it cannot be ignored. Aside from increased costs which might eventuate in the fourth quarter of this year, the outlook for the rails generally is good. Gross revenues should exceed the \$10,600,000,000 of 1952, yet the net return to the roads was only 4%. Needless to say, a great deal of care must be exercised in choosing railroad shares for investment.

# Coal-Fired Drier Improves Farm Crops

A COAL-FIRED crop-drier, designed by engineers of Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., will help farmers to harvest their crops at the proper stage of maturity and reduce their vulnerability to unfavorable weather at harvest time. Farmers and farm equipment dealers are interested in this new use for coal made possible through the development of the BCR-Armstrong Crop Drier.

In cooperation with the BCR staff, the Armstrong Furnace Company of Columbus, Ohio, introduced to the farm trade a portable coal-burning crop drier that, it claims, offers all the advantages of convenience and simplicity of operation claimed by manufacturers of driers using competitive fuels, plus a lower original purchase price and 1/6 to 1/2 the operating cost of competitive driers.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the farmer must harvest his crops at the proper stage of maturity to obtain the highest nutrient value and maximum yield. Often when this stage is reached, the weather is bad and partial or total loss of some crops may result if left in the field to cure. Rain and dew on cut forage will result in loss of leaves, protein, minerals, and carbohydrates. Sunshine following excessive moisture causes bleaching and loss of Vitamin A-producing carotene. The U.S.D.A. estimates that because of bad weather enough protein is lost each year during the field curing of hay to furnish the protein requirements of 7½ million cows for six months.

The coal-fired crop drier enables the farmer to harvest more of his crops at the proper stage of maturity and plan farming operations better. Because he will be able to move them from the field before excessive leaf and nutrient losses occur, he is assured of maximum crop quality and food value. Furthermore, crops dried to proper moisture can be stored with confidence against loss by spoilage.

The addition of heat to the drying air virtually eliminates the weather risk and enables the farmer to dry crops at any time. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that hay dried with heated forced air retains 10% more dry matter and 11% more protein than field-cured hay does. After six months of storage, U.S.D.A. comparative feeding trials were made to determine the milk production of cows fed field-cured hay and forced-air-dried hay. The cows fed hay dried with forced air produced 4% more milk than those fed with the field-cured hay. These factors show why agriculture is interested in drying installations. They also show why the coal industry and the manufacturers of coal-fired crop driers are interested.

If all the hay, corn, rice, wheat, oats, and barley grown annually in the United States were dried with coal-fired crop driers, a total of 13 million tons of premium quality bituminous coal would be consumed each year. It can be safely assumed that with the introduction and adequate promotion of suitable equipment for crop drying with coal, a substantial portion of this potential market can be secured for coal.

American farmers are mechanizing their operations as rapidly as possible to shorten their workday, increase crop quality and quantity, and become more independent of weather conditions. According to the Commodity Yearbook, "The mechanization of agriculture may have as far-reaching implications as the Industrial Revolution." The Yearbook also states, "Coal is the principal source of heat and power, and its lavish use has made our present industrial civilization possible." Like industry, farmers are taking advantage of equipment and electric power which are now readily available.

The BCR-Armstrong crop drier consists of a stoker-fired warm air furnace to heat large volumes of air drawn over the furnace surfaces by a propeller type fan. The heated air is supplied through a canvas duct to the crop being dried.

Simplicity of operation and flexible performance is provided through the use of a stoker having a selective feeding rate of 15, 30, or 45 pounds of bituminous coal per hour. Desired setting can be made in about five seconds and offers the farmer a drying air temperature best suited for the particular crop being dried. A hopper capacity of 500 pounds of coal makes it possible to operate the drier with attention at 12-hour intervals.

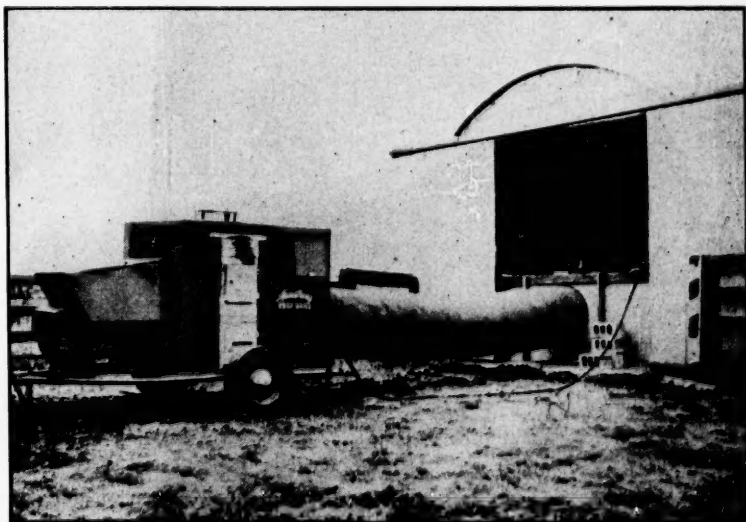
Since fast and thorough drying is dependent on the volume of air which carries the heat through the crop, as well as the amount of heat, this drier is designed to provide heated air in controlled amounts ranging from 14,000 cfm at ½" water gage pressure to 8,250 cfm at 2" water gage pressure. This air delivery together with the selective coal feed rates makes it possible to obtain a drying air temperature range of 12 degrees to 42 degrees above outside air temperatures and makes the unit ideally suited for drying all agricultural products. It will dry 20 to 22 tons of baled hay, 2100 to 2500 bushels of ear corn, or 800 bushels of small grains in each drying operation.

Operating data taken from tests conducted with field trial units over a wide geographical area indicate that one of the major features of the coal-fired drier will be its low cost of operation.

The crop drier was demonstrated this past summer at the Iowa State Field Day, Rural Institute Days of the Virginia Polytechnic Inst., Farmers and Bankers Day at Ohio State Univ., Illinois State Fair, Ohio State Fair, and before smaller groups of farmers. The marked interest shown by farm implement dealers as well as farmers indicates that an active market exists for these coal-fired units.

BCR-Armstrong driers have been placed on trial at the Mechanical Engineering Department of Iowa State College in conjunction with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Ohio State University, and several independent farms in Ohio. The tests were initiated early last spring and have been conducted on a variety of crops.

The comments of those who examined the driers at the various exhibits and the results of the field trial operations indicate the following features will enable the coal-fired crop drier to compete in the agricultural drying field: competitive initial cost; low operating expense; adaptable for multi-purpose drying, possesses inherent safety features long associated with coal-burning equipment.



Crop drier developed by Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., being used to dry baled hay.

Reprinted from *Bituminous Coal Research*, Vol. 12, No. 3.

# Newsreels -- aid to production

Consolidated Vultee has found them to be valuable tools to help cut costs and increase output.



**ABOVE**—Typical newsreel view at Convair, taken to facilitate the study of work stations and labor distribution.



**LEFT**—This view of final assembly line led to correction of several layout and distribution problems.

**BELOW**—Layout engineers were able to find room for a new production set-up by studying this newsreel, taken in connection with the inventory of materials.



**M**OTION pictures of fabrication and assembly departments, final assembly lines, offices, and exterior plant areas in actual use are proving to be effective tools in increasing production efficiency at Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif., and Ft. Worth, Tex.

B. F. Coggan, Convair division manager, inaugurated this use of plant newsreel films to assist his staff, industrial engineers, superintendents, and foremen in improving factory operations.

"Our photographic facilities permit up-to-the-minute shots throughout various areas of the plant and viewing of the films within a few hours," he asserts.

Functionally, Convair newsreels serve two basic purposes:

(a) They permit the detection and correction of operational discrepancies in departments whose operations might normally be regarded as satisfactory.

(b) They make it possible to locate or relocate machines, tools, and equipment with due regard for handling and maintenance problems which could not be taken fully into consideration if models or diagrams alone were used as references in rearranging production facilities.

Most of the newsreels shots are taken from overhead cranes, which are plentiful in all Convair plant buildings. Besides giving executives a bird's-eye view which they would not normally get in observing actual plant operations, such shots are advantageous to the extent that they can often be taken without letting employees know they are in front of a camera—all which tends to eliminate amateur histrionics and stage fright.

However, some newsreels shots are taken from balconies, ground positions, rooftops, and airplanes flying over Convair plant facilities.

Company executives serve as narrators when films are exhibited, and a reversible projector is used so that problems exposed by the camera can be viewed and





Convair newsreel cameramen take most of their shots from overhead cranes, as shown above.

reviewed as necessary for study and discussion.

In one case, pictures showing how gas torches were used to heat dies caused Convair officials to decide that considerable time and money could be saved by obtaining specialized die heaters. When the heaters were installed and in use, new pictures were taken for purposes of comparison—to show new supervisory personnel how the improvement had been made without incurring the difficulties that would be necessary to take such personnel into the actual work area.

Safety and housekeeping programs have been improved because the movies called attention to inefficient or unsafe practices which would not ordinarily be noticed by plant officials. For example,

by focusing attention on work methods, the films have shown where men were holding parts that should be supported by fixtures.

Similarly, where newsreels have shown that work stations were either crowded or inadequately utilized, many improvements in transportation methods and material-handling practices have been made.

On several occasions, Coggan says the films have helped Convair officials in solving problems pertaining to the general morale of employees.

Edited for security reasons and for entertainment value, the newsreels have also been exhibited at service clubs, schools, etc., so as to supplement the company's public relations program.



Company executives serve as narrators when films are exhibited. They are viewed and reviewed by means of the reversible projector shown here.

## Houston Chamber Reports Cities Need for Metals Production

An urgent need for greater metals production in the Texas Gulf Coast in 1953 was indicated by a survey released by the Houston Chamber of Commerce research and statistics committee.

The report was compiled by studying present production facilities and asking manufacturers throughout the Houston area the question, "What manufacturing materials used in your business would reduce your production costs if located in the Gulf Coast area?"

A total of 73 plants replied that more steel producing capacity is needed and many of them indicated the specific types of steel products for which added capacity is required.

A group of 14 establishments indicated that aluminum fabricating plants, if located here would reduce their costs. Among the types of mills named were aluminum rolling mills, aluminum extrusion mills, and rolled aluminum products.

Reports from nine plants stated that there was a need for local plants that could supply them with brass, bronze, and copper materials used in their operations.

Some 70 other plants cited needs for local plants to supply miscellaneous metal goods. Another seven plants pointed out the need for freight rates adjustments.

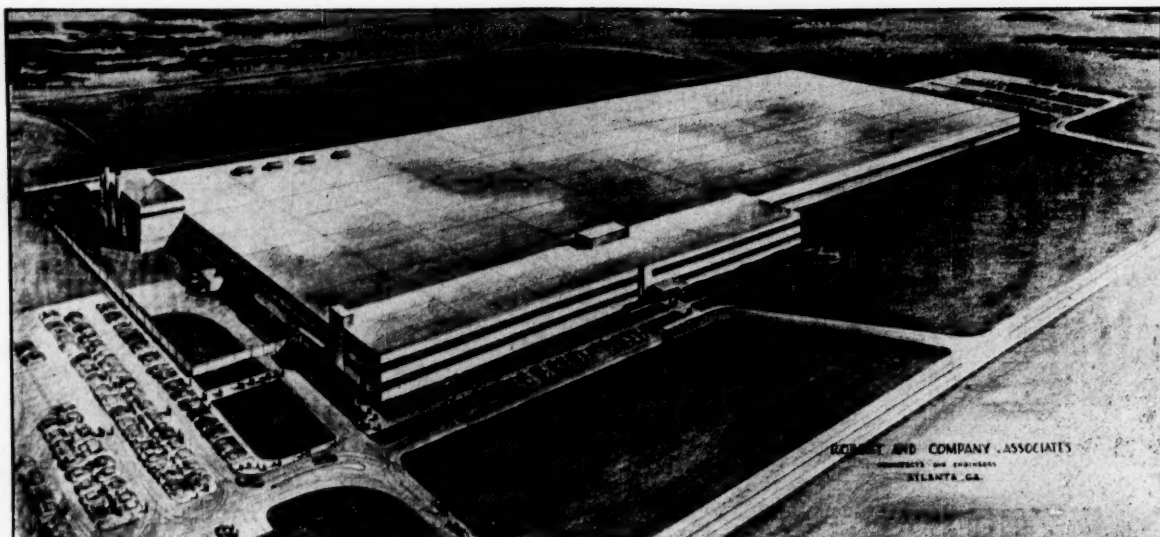
The importance of the metals industry to the Houston area was further borne out by the study of existing plants and their planned expansion programs. Replies received from the four classifications of metals plants—fabricators, oil tools, foundries, and primary metals showed an impressive total investment of \$310,461,000, and plans for expansion by 1954 amounting to \$5,326,000. The reports gave a total of 34,864 workers engaged in the metals industry in the area, with an average monthly payroll of \$11,590,000.

Reports received from 111 fabricated metals plants, with an aggregate investment estimated at \$42 million showed \$2 million worth of expansion for the three years, 1952-54. These plants reported a total of 11,116 employees and an average monthly payroll of \$3,628,000.

Expansion plans received from 53 oil tools plants in the area for the same period involved a total of \$2,190,000. The present investment of the plants reporting was put at \$52 million, with their average monthly payroll of \$4,300,000 being distributed to 12,816 workers.

A \$400,000 expansion program was reported for 22 foundries replying to the questionnaires. This group showed an aggregate investment of \$7 million and an average monthly payroll of over \$565,000 to 1,952 employees.

Reports from eight primary metals plants showed a total investment of more than \$209 million and immediate expansion plans of \$715,000. The primary metals group employs 8,980 workers, with an average monthly payroll of \$3,085,000.



One of the industrial acquisitions of 1952 is this \$12,000,000 meter plant being built at Raleigh by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

## North Carolina's New Industry Is Widely Diversified

**N**ORTH CAROLINA'S rapidly expanding industry achieved wider diversification in 1952.

A State News Bureau survey showed significant expansion in establishment of research laboratories and regional administrative headquarters by industries in the Tarheel State—as well as locating new manufacturing facilities and increasing capacity of established plants.

The diversification was conspicuous not only in the whole industrial scope, but within industry—notably textiles, in which North Carolina increased its position as leader of the nation. Emphasis in textiles continued upon new synthetics, from yarn to apparel.

Diversification was also geographical, with every section of the State benefiting from new and expanding industry.

Major industries selecting North Carolina for new plants during the year included: Westinghouse Electric Co., Raleigh, \$12,000,000 meter plant; P. Lorillard Co., Greensboro, multi-million dollar Old Gold cigarette plant and leaf processing factory; Gorham Manufacturing Co., Asheville, silverware plant; Talon, Inc., zipper plants at Belmont, Stanley and Woodland; Western Electric Company, Winston-Salem and Greensboro, electronics; Sylvania Electric Products Co., High Point, TV cabinet plant; Cornell-Dublier Corp., Sanford, electronics plant.

In a preliminary estimate, Paul Kelly, head of the Division of Commerce and Industry of the Dept. of Conservation and Development, said that new and expanded plants established or planned for

North Carolina represented an investment of at least \$80,000,000 and would provide at least 21,500 new jobs. This estimate does not include public utility building, which if included would run the total investment around the \$200,000,000 mark.

Among the important administrative headquarters located in the State or planned during 1952 were those of the Celanese, Duplan Corporations, and Southern Dairies in Charlotte, United Feldspar and Mining Corp. in Greensboro, and State Farm Mutual Insurance Co. in Raleigh.

Greater emphasis was placed on building and enlarging research laboratory facilities. At year's end duPont announced plans for building a \$3,000,000 textile research laboratory in connection with its huge Dacron plant near Kinston. The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. completed its \$2,000,000 research laboratory in Winston-Salem. Liggett & Myers recently completed a research laboratory in Durham that is an industrial showplace.

Major expansions undertaken or announced included \$9 million enlargement of new American Thread Co. plant at Sevier; \$6 million expansion of Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Canton; \$4½ million expansion of Great Lakes Carbon Corp. plant at Morganton; \$4 million expansion of Oerlikon Tool and Arms Corp. plant at Asheville; and \$2½ million expansion of Clinchfield Mfg. Co. at Morganton.

North Carolina's position as America's No. 1 textile producing state was en-

hanced by establishment or enlargement of facilities in more than 50 communities. These ranged from woolens, accented by the establishment by American Woolen Mills of a plant in Raleigh, to progress on plans for breaking ground for the \$30,000,000 Dynel plant of Union Carbon and Carbide Co. at Leaksville.

The Babcock and Wilcox Co., headquartered at Barberton, Ohio, and the world's largest makers of steam boilers, went into production in a new plant established in the World War II shipyard in Wilmington. Other metal working and machinery developments during the year included production of steel tanks by Gary-Carolina Co. at Rocky Mount, and establishment or expansion of plants by Bibco Corp. and Standard Designers, Inc., in Asheville, and Whitin Machine Works in Charlotte.

In the chemical field, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. completed a new plant in Charlotte for making synthetic resins. Robertson Chemical Co. completed a fertilizer factory near Statesville.

The year 1952 saw a boom in mica production and establishment of a government buying depot in Spruce Pine. Around 60 mines began selling through it. In Asheville the Farnum Mfg. Co. tripled its production. Near Henderson, the Tungsten Mining Corp. doubled its capacity for producing this strategic metal, becoming the second largest producer in the U. S.

Expansion of electric power facilities continued with a tremendous upsurge. Carolina Power & Light Co. began a 235,000 kw steam plant on the Cape Fear River near Wilmington, and made 100,000 kw additions to its relatively new steam plants at Goldsboro and Lumberton. Duke Power Co. went ahead with building expanded capacity that will aggregate over 500,000 kw by 1954; Virginia

(Continued on page 52)

# New plants continue to stream Southward

1953 Blue Book of Southern Progress  
To Record Hundreds of New Acquisitions

By Caldwell R. Walker

Editor, Blue Book of Southern Progress

WITH the economic panorama of 1952 blending now into that of 1953, it comes time for that perennial question: "Which way bloweth the business wind?"

Some light is possibly shed each year on the aforesaid perennial question by another custom that has become traditional with the present season.

This custom entails a preview, or as much of one as may be available at the time, to the forthcoming edition of Blue Book of Southern Progress.

Between December 31st and February 1st there is not sufficient time for summarization and compilation of all the economic data that become available at year end.

Sufficient information does come to hand, however, to throw considerable light on the question involved.

It can be stated now, for instance, with full accuracy that the year 1952 will stand forth on the records as a peak so far as comparison with past years is concerned.

Furthermore, the record is not as it is because of any outstanding performance by special or selected industries, but by reason of peak performance of all phases of the national economy.

Studies for the Blue Book also show conclusively that the South in 1952 had its very best year of all time, with gains not only in all phases of its own economy, but also with relative gains made against the average national economy.

1952 will go down in the books as the first prosperous year in which the South made greater gains over previous years than were made by the Nation at large.

Despite the effects of a serious drought, the South turned out agricultural products in greater amount than in the previous year, and greater as a matter of percentage gain than those scored by the Nation as a whole.

In construction, the South turned out its greatest dollar volume of all time.

In manufacturing, despite setbacks due to a serious steel strike, substantial gains were scored.

Among the utilities, and especially in the case of the railroads and power companies the South outperformed the rest of the country.

In the commercial categories, banking, real estate, trade and the services, the South showed up to excellent advantage, scoring in these its best gains next to construction.

Only in mining did the Region lose ground, and there by so small a margin as to be almost negligible. Similar ground was lost by the country as a whole.

As a whole, the South will show a business volume gain of not less than eight per cent for 1952 over a year ago.

This will be about two per cent better than the mark set by the United States as a whole.

Yes, figures in the 1953 edition of the Blue Book will show very real progress on the part of the South.

But Blue Book studies disclose some other things too.

They disclose, first of all, that progress in the South is by no means a matter of chance, but to the contrary is the result of precision planning and methodical follow-through on the part of Southern leadership.

As reports come in from the 200 urban centers of the 16 Southern states, it is clear to be seen that literally hundreds of new industrial acquisitions have been "sold" Southern locations through the untiring efforts of those entrusted with Chamber of Commerce management.

These new installations represent the cream of industrial investment being expended in the United States today.

They represent also assurances of future as well as present performance, for they are plants of concerns deeprooted in the industrial fiber of the country.

Judging from reports already received, and essaying an estimate of those yet to

come, it is a fair guess that not less than 1,000 new industrial concerns of importance will be recorded in this year's Blue Book.

Another conclusion also is evident from Blue Book studies.

Up to now, the South, and all parts thereof, has enjoyed a universal advantage that has made industrial growth a natural where properly planned and aggressively pushed by those in charge of industrial campaigns.

That universal advantage is labor supply.

From here out, however, that advantage is not going to be so universal.

Now plants entering a community whittle down surplus labor with surprising swiftness.

And, at the same time, adequate labor supply becomes an ever more impelling factor in the selection of new plant sites.

The Chamber of Commerce manager who directs scientific attention to the matter of properly appraising the available labor in his community is likely to find himself holding a trump card in the game of plant location.

The years ahead, even the months ahead, are likely to see increased competition between Southern communities for industrial expansion; but by the same token, it will take many months, even many years, to level out the South's labor supply advantage as compared with the rest of the country.

So it becomes now a question of who will put out the best effort, first to appraise community potentialities, and second to properly present them to prospective enterprise.

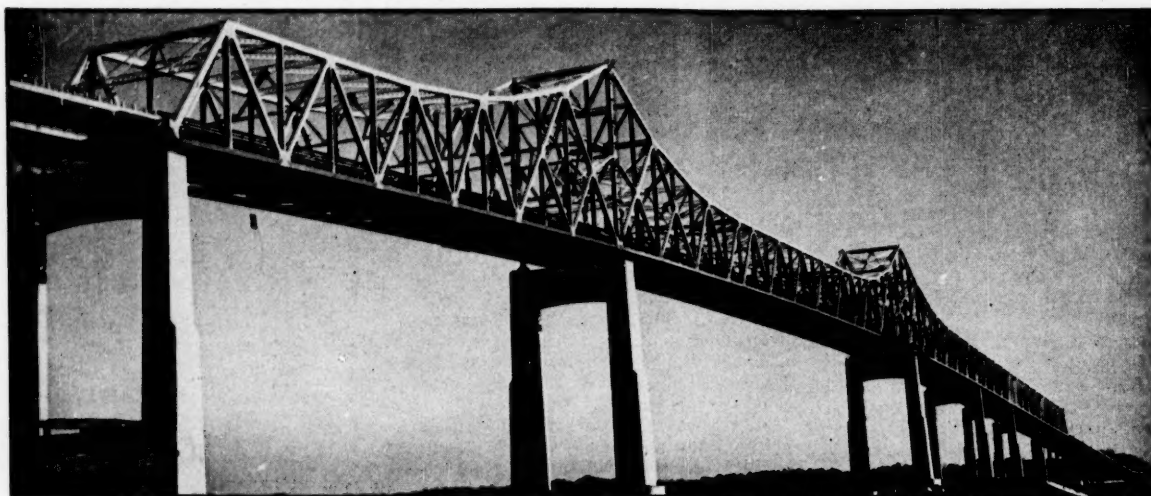
In any case it is the Blue Book's job to help, and Chamber managers who have not already reported for this year's Blue Book are urged to do so as expeditiously as possible in order that prepublication proofs may be submitted before final printing.



"Our guest speaker has fallen asleep.  
The motion has been made, seconded and passed  
unanimously, that we don't wake him up"



# CONSTRUCTION



View of completed truss spans of Arlington Bridge, looking northeast from Jacksonville, Florida.

## January Awards Total \$253,267,000

By S. A. Lauver  
News Editor

**S**OUTHERN construction in January amounted to \$253,267,000. Off to a slow start, the figure is thirteen per cent below the preceding month—December of 1952—and twenty-one per cent short of the total established in January of last year.

Except for the first-month totals in what might be called the "atomic" years of 1952 and 1951, the current January aggregate compares favorably with its counterparts in years prior to that pe-

riod. The January, 1950, total was \$253,276,000; that for January, 1949, \$259,542,000.

Totals for the first months of the five years preceding ranged from \$63,896,000 to \$174,091,000. This was during the last of the World War II years and during the several others when private construction staged its revival.

Relaxation of controls, with the added prospect that restrictions will soon be lifted altogether under the new adminis-

tration, are expected to stimulate private work.

January's total for private building was \$69,652,000, or twenty-two per cent above the figure for January of last year and fifteen per cent ahead of the level for December of 1952.

Private building's \$69,652,000 includes \$48,400,000 for residential construction; \$14,717,000 for commercial projects; \$4,102,000 for office buildings and \$2,433,000 for assembly buildings such as theatres and churches.

The \$48,400,000 residential figure represents a thirty-two per cent increase over the total for similar work in January, 1952; compared with the preceding month—December 1952—the current residential total is up almost fifteen per cent.

Commercial building awards were also larger in the current January. The \$14,717,000 for such work was one and one-half times ahead of the value of commercial building in January, 1952; more than a hundred per cent above December, 1952.

Industrial construction in January, with its total of \$31,808,000 remained at practically the same level for the preceding month of December. It represented about one-half of the value placed on industrial awards in January, 1952.

Declines were registered in both public building and heavy engineering construction. In public building, the drop was forty-two per cent; in heavy engineering, two per cent; both when compared with January of 1952.

Public building showed a decrease of twenty-five per cent from December of 1952. Heavy engineering construction, however, rose twenty-seven per cent above the figure for its immediate predecessor.

### SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY TYPES

	January, 1953 Contracts Awarded	Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded January 1952
<b>PRIVATE BUILDING</b>			
Assembly (Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, Fraternal) . . . .	\$2,433,000	\$5,600,000	\$7,458,000
Commercial (Stores, Restaurants, Filling Stations, Garages) . . . .	14,717,000	22,840,000	5,951,000
Residential (Apartments, Hotels, Dwellings) . . . . .	48,400,000	17,854,000	36,638,000
Office . . . . .	4,102,000	5,965,000	6,654,000
	\$69,652,000	\$52,259,000	\$56,701,000
<b>INDUSTRIAL</b> . . . . .	\$31,808,000	\$73,520,000	\$63,189,000
<b>PUBLIC BUILDING</b>			
City, County, State, Federal and Hospitals . . . . .	\$27,726,000	\$91,666,000	\$73,676,000
Schools . . . . .	28,325,000	72,920,000	23,401,000
	\$56,051,000	\$164,586,000	\$97,077,000
<b>ENGINEERING</b>			
Dams, Drainage, Earthwork, Air- ports . . . . .	\$51,723,000	\$193,726,000	\$54,252,000
Federal, County, Municipal Elec- tric . . . . .	3,302,000	6,780,000	9,167,000
Sewers and Waterworks . . . . .	16,395,000	25,287,000	9,720,000
	\$71,420,000	\$225,793,000	\$73,139,000
<b>ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES</b> . . . .	\$24,336,000	\$197,024,000	\$32,955,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	\$253,267,000	\$713,182,000	\$323,061,000



# CONSTRUCTION

The public building figure for January was \$56,051,000. While this was lower than its 1952 counterpart, one of its elements—schools—showed a twenty-one per cent rise. The school total was \$28,325,000; government building, \$27,726,000.

Heavy engineering, in January, has a total of \$71,420,000. This embraced \$51,723,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports; \$16,395,000 for sewer and water work; and \$3,302,000 for government electric work.

Sewer and water contracts in the current January showed an increase of sixty-eight per cent over the January, 1952, total; of ninety-seven per cent over December's value.

Highways and bridges reported in the contract stage in January were but a fraction of the high level established in the preceding month and twenty-six per cent below January of 1952. However, with addition of several large lettings, for which results had not yet been received, the picture would be changed considerably.

A percentage analysis of the elements of the \$253,267,000 total for January, 1953, shows private building's \$69,652,000 to be twenty-seven per cent of the figure; the \$31,808,000 of industrial work, thirteen per cent; the \$56,051,000 of public building, twenty-two per cent; the \$71,420,000 of heavy engineering work, twenty-eight per cent, and the \$24,336,000 of highways, ten per cent.

Only one of the constituents of the January, 1952, total reveals the same percentage as in the current January. That is highways and bridges, ten per cent. Percentages for the other four are: Private building, seventeen per cent; industrial work, twenty per cent; public building, thirty per cent; heavy engineering construction, twenty-three per cent.

Shortages and price fluctuations, for the present, at least, seem to be little discussed in construction circles. Projects, which have been delayed for many months particularly because of slow steel deliveries are now progressing. With the country's steel capacity raised last year to 117,547,000 tons, the steel situation also appears in for smoother sailing.

January reports on building material prices say mostly that no drastic changes have occurred, and that at the dealer-contractor level stability has been noted. The Office of Price Stabilization, now in its declining days, has declared that when price ceilings are dropped, the country will be faced with a spiral costing three billion dollars.

Hourly wage scales of union workers in the construction industry in the South rose eight-tenths of one per cent during the fourth quarter of 1952, according to Brunswick A. Bogdon, southern regional director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Higher pay scales were reported for at least one trade in seventeen of twenty-seven cities surveyed.

The American Appraisal Co., however, announces that its construction cost index rose six points or one and one-tenth per cent during the fourth quarter, this



**New Crestpark Apartments in Dallas, Tex., reportedly one of the most modern built in the Southwest in recent years. Smith & Mills was the architect and Leslie Miller, Inc., Fort Worth, the mechanical contractor.**

representing an advance of twenty-eight points or five and two-tenths per cent during 1952, as compared with twenty-two points and four and three-tenths per cent in 1951.

Predictions on what is in store for the construction industry this year have all been favorable. Contractors seem optimistic about the prospects. Their national association expects a new peak, possibly in the \$44,000,000,000 class, with private construction estimated at \$22,000,000,000. Public construction has been estimated at \$11,000,000,000.

Spot reports seem to bear out the optimism. For instance, a Baltimore contractor is expected soon to receive the award for a \$12,000,000 pier construction job. Municipal work authorized in that same area runs into many millions of dollars, including redevelopment projects, which throughout the country are being pushed to fruition.

Down in Texas the financial details are being untangled for a \$17,000,000 project at Galveston, where a bridge will be built to Pelican Island and land reclaimed and developed for industrial and residential uses.

Maryland's proposed \$568,225,000 program for modernizing its highway system is now being considered by the general assembly of that State. Prospects are deemed good for its authorization. Final approval, of course, rests with the voters. The program would stretch over a twelve year period and would involve 291 miles of new highways and reconstruction work on 3,161 miles of existing roads.

Contract awards in the southwestern division of the Corps of Engineers this year will be double the figure for the preceding twelve months. Col Herbert D. Vogel, division engineer at Dallas, has revealed that new projects will account for a large proportion of the \$83,000,000 worth of work to be placed under contract.

Savannah Electric and Power Co., of Savannah, Ga., is proceeding on a \$16,000,000 expansion program, with ground broken the first week in January for a 20,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generator as an addition to its existing Riverside plant. Another and possibly larger unit will be installed, following completion of the project in summer of 1954.

## SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY STATES

	January, 1953		Contracts
	Contracts Awarded	Contracts to be Awarded	Awarded January 1952
Alabama	\$11,281,000	\$132,299,000	\$10,877,000
Arkansas	1,335,000	2,695,000	1,274,000
Dist. of Col.	4,636,000	2,155,000	3,384,000
Florida	35,665,000	14,442,000	41,827,000
Georgia	14,095,000	13,456,000	17,092,000
Kentucky	1,372,000	27,696,000	25,485,000
Louisiana	18,934,000	127,124,000	40,555,000
Maryland	27,124,000	39,938,000	19,072,000
Mississippi	8,359,000	16,845,000	19,149,000
Missouri	7,152,000	53,376,000	8,060,000
N. Carolina	10,441,000	33,788,000	11,849,000
Oklahoma	3,920,000	22,851,000	11,485,000
S. Carolina	13,544,000	12,542,000	11,625,000
Tennessee	8,676,000	41,420,000	20,113,000
Texas	76,676,000	127,577,000	57,225,000
Virginia	8,408,000	43,745,000	23,317,000
W. Virginia	1,649,000	1,835,000	672,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$253,267,000</b>	<b>\$713,182,000</b>	<b>\$323,061,000</b>



View of Kraft Food Company's new plant at Decatur, Ga., dedicated in October 1952. The building has production and storage space totaling 263,000 square feet and serves an area of 370,000 square miles in which more than 23 million people live.

## New food plants reflect industrial growth

By Sidney Fish  
Industrial Analyst

**C**LOSE cooperation between industry and agriculture in the South is resulting in the entrance of new manufacturing plants, and in the steady growth of farmers' income through new diversified products.

Examples of this trend are provided by the paper, dairy, cheese and ice cream industries, which are expanding their capacity in the South to serve increased consumer demand. The one crop farmer is rapidly becoming obsolete, as fields are turned to pasture for dairy herds, and as unused and often wasted timber resources on the farms are put to work on a continuous yield basis to serve new nearby paper plants.

The educational programs carried on by the dairy and paper industries have played an important part in the rapid development of new crops. The latter are placing agriculture in the South on a more productive and secure basis than was true in the days when cotton ruled supreme. Not only have farmers' incomes been greatly improved, through the adding of new crops needed for nearby consumers, but the industries thus created as processors of farm crops are providing more employment in high paid jobs. Finally, the standard of living in the South has been improved as indicated by greater consumption of dairy products, meat and other foods processed by

the new plants which have been established in every southern state. Formerly many of these foods had to be imported from Northern states. Today, the South is not only virtually self-supporting in milk and cheese, but is increasing butter fat output to the point where more ice cream plants are being established.

Behind the story of the increase in sales of milk and other dairy products in the South, is, of course, the rise in the average incomes of residents of all Southern states. With more money to spend, as a result of industrialization of numerous areas, Southerners are spending more money than ever before on the traditionally excellent table that has graced their homes.

Dairy and cheese companies are pouring millions of dollars into new Southern plants. These investments are merely a fore-runner of other big food plants that will be established in the next few years in Southern states.

Food companies regard the South as an area in which the market potential is growing rapidly. This view was expressed recently by G. C. Pound, President of Kraft Foods Company. Kraft recently opened its largest operation in the Southeastern area, a new 263,000 square foot plant at Decatur, Georgia, which produces Kraft cheese and cheese products, salad dressings and margarine and

over 200 other products in Kraft's line.

At the official opening of this plant, Mr. Pound said: "The new Decatur plant represents Kraft's trust in the great dairying, manufacturing and sales potentials in the Southeast. We are proud to be a part of this great industrial expansion. The plant here has been designed to produce Kraft products on a scale never before reached in the company's Southern production centers."

The Decatur plant, most modern food plant of its kind in the world, provides central manufacturing and warehouse facilities for the company's widespread and expanding operations in an area populated by 23 million people.

In 1926, Kraft opened its first Southern cheese plant at Durant, Miss. During the 27 years since then, Kraft cheese production has increased from less than 1 million pounds a year, to over 21 million pounds in 1950.

Five Southern states alone showed a production of nearly 60 million pounds of cheese in 1950.

Aside from the Decatur, Ga. plant, Kraft now has 16 cheese manufacturing plants in the Southeast, including plants in Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and fifteen sales branches in eight Southern states.

In the Southwest, the growth of dairying and cheese making and other food

production has been just as rapid. In 1950, Kraft opened a caramel plant at Garland, Tex., to take care of the increased demand for this confection. In addition, Kraft has 11 cheese-making plants in the Southwest, and 13 sales branches, serving an area with a population of 20 million.

When Kraft started making cheese in the Southwest, in 1928, production in that area, including Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri, totalled only 17 million pounds. By 1947, output has risen to 122 million pounds, and it is substantially higher today.

The cheese business has become self-sufficient as a result of the establishment of these big new processing plants. Only three or four years ago, the Southern sellers of cheese still had to import large quantities into their area.

"Our fastest growth today," Mr. Pound says, "is in the South. Cheese consumption today in the South is just as high as in the North—a situation which did not exist a few years ago. We have carried on a big program to encourage the farmer to be more active in dairying."

Equally optimistic about the outlook in the South is W. S. Obenshain, President of Southern Dairies, Inc., a subsidiary of National Dairy Products Corp.

Southern Dairies this year is completing a big milk and ice cream plant at Charlotte, N. C., costing \$1.5 million. The company is also moving its headquarters to Charlotte from Washington, D. C., because it feels that it will be able to serve the South better from Charlotte.

In addition, Southern Dairies has completed a big new milk and ice cream plant at Winston-Salem, and has invested heavily in new milk plants or distribution centers at Richmond, Macon, Augusta, Johnson City and Atlanta. More distributing branches have had to be set up, to take care of the growing market in the Southeast.

Last year, Southern Dairies increased its sales by \$7 million to a new record of \$50 millions Mr. Obenshain says. This year, he estimates that its volume will rise by \$6 million. Southern Dairies has been spending \$2 million a year for new facilities for the last five years.

"The South is steadily increasing its consumption of milk and ice cream," Mr. Obenshain says.

"We have a field organization of 35 people who are working with the farmer to help him improve his pastures and feed, so that he will produce more milk, consumption is going up so rapidly that we must plan to increase production.

"The balanced farming program which industry is stimulating, in cooperation with the agricultural departments of Southern colleges, is resulting in more prosperity in the South than could have been obtained if cotton and peanuts were the only major crops.

"The farmers are putting in more pasture, and better pasture, so that they will not have to spend money on feed."

The dairying programs have called for substantial investments by farmers, not merely in cattle that often cost \$300 a

head, but in new barns, milking equipment, etc. Beyond doubt, this substantial development has already stimulated roofing and other industries, and it will encourage dairy equipment companies to set up manufacturing plants in Southern states.

In 1951, nearly \$4 billion was received by America's dairy farmers for the milk that they produced, and in many states, milk has become the farmers' biggest source of income. In eight Southern states alone, farmers received \$347 million for the milk that they produced in 1951.

Many who started with only three or four cows, now have developed their herds to the point where they are Grade A producers, with 30 or more cows. The South's dairying industry has progressed to a point where instead of being dependant on Northern milk, now the South is virtually self-sufficient.

In some areas, Kraft has found it necessary to buy good cows and finance farmers in the purchase of them. Pure bred bulls, too, have been brought in to improve the herds. In some cases, the dairy and cheese companies have encouraged farmers to use artificial insemination to improve their stock, and have helped to pay the costs of such an insemination program.

Even relatively small farms are finding it desirable to develop dairying as a new cash crop. This is true, for example, on many farms that are only 75 to 100 acres in size.

In state after state in the South, dairying has become a major industry. Thus, in Tennessee, in 1950, there were 589,000 cows, which produced 2,338,000,000 pounds of milk, a new record. The value of this output was \$92.8 million, as against \$35 million in 1940.

Tennessee already ranks fifth among all states as a milk producer, and also in cheese production. Other Southern states, too, are making rapid strides.

Tennessee has recognized that it was generously endowed as a dairy state by the moderate climate, and the blue grass that is rich in minerals. The breeders in the state have worked hard to improve the herds. As a result, Tennessee ranks first in the butter fat contents of its rich creamy milk in seven months of the year, while Texas is in first place in January, February and October, and Mississippi heads the list in November and December.

Tennessee's cows average 4.5 per cent in butterfat in their milk, which is better than the record of any Northern state. Since 1930, cheese production in Tennessee has risen from 2.5 million pounds to 41.3 million pounds in 1949.

Rivaling the efforts of the milk and cheese industries in developing the agricultural resources of the Southern states have been those of the paper manufacturers. Eager to assure adequate supplies of timber for their big new kraft paper and paperboard plants in the South, the paper producers have been aiding farmers in putting into effect sound perpetual yield policies on their timberland. This is conserving the resources of the South, whereas an excessively high forest fire rate resulted in the past from practice of some farmers to clear land by setting fire to the woods.

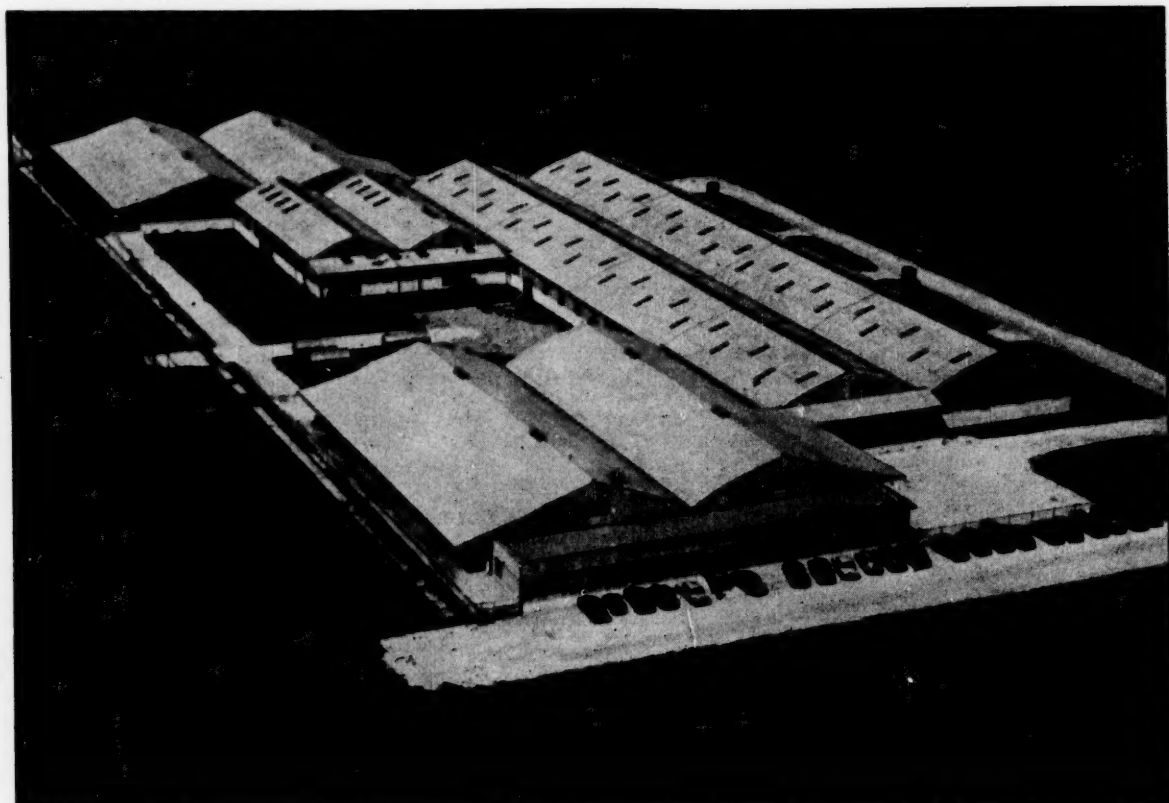
The rise of dairying and lumber as big cash crops for Southern farmers is merely another manifestation of how the area's rich resources are contributing to the rapid rate of industrialization, and how industry, in turn, is aiding agriculture by providing rich payrolls and purchasing power.



"Good heavens, Ed, can't you just build Junior a snow man and forget about the state of things for a minute?"

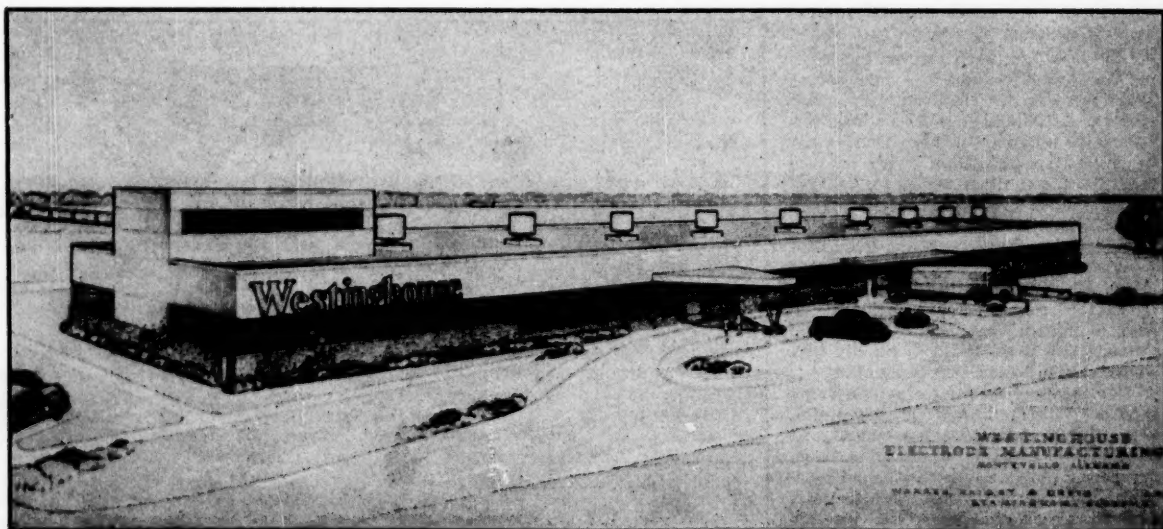


# INDUSTRIAL



## IN LOUISIANA

View of the new Plymouth Cordage plant opened recently near New Orleans. Located on a 21 acre site, the structure contains 150,000 square feet of floor space for rope and twine manufacture.

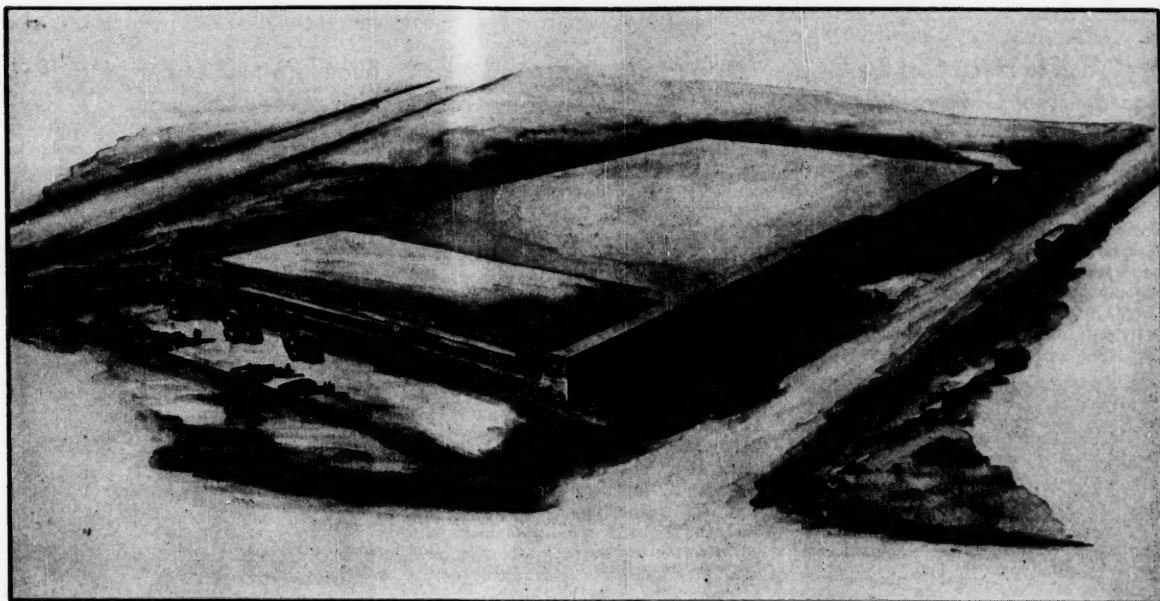


## IN ALABAMA

This welding electrode plant will be erected near Montevallo, about 38 miles south of Birmingham by Westinghouse Electric Corp. The building will be one-story in height and about 400 foot long.

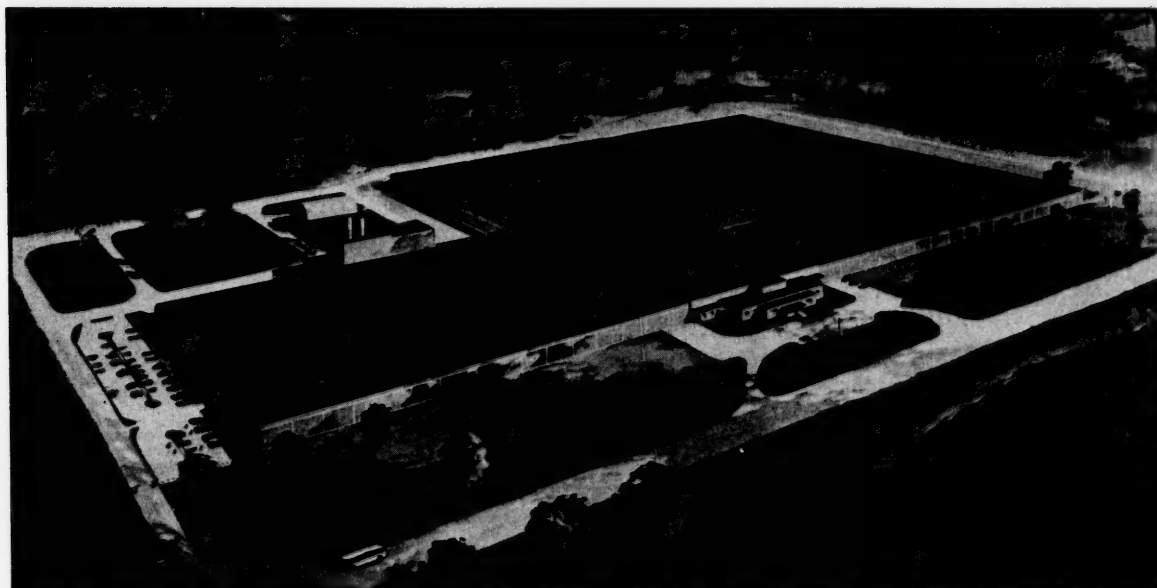


## EXPANSION



### IN TEXAS

This \$750,000 building has been constructed at Dallas for the B. F. Goodrich Co. by Trammell Crow. Containing 120,000 square feet, it is of the most modern construction. The 13,000-square foot office space on the second floor is completely air conditioned.



### IN NORTH CAROLINA

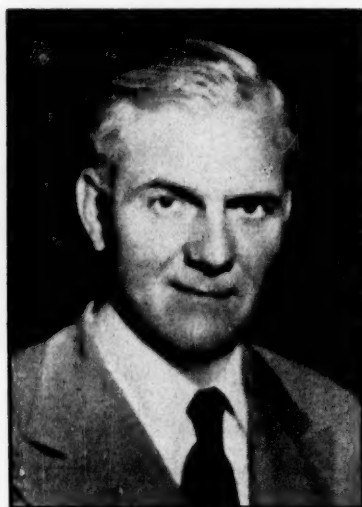
This new plant, being built for the American Thread Co., by Daniel Construction Co., at Sevier, is scheduled to go into full operation next month. It will have 600,000 square feet of totally enclosed air conditioned space. Design is by J. E. Sirrine Co.

# SOUTHERNERS AT WORK

## McGinnis to Head C of Ga. Board, Other Officers Named

Patrick B. McGinnis was elected Chairman of the Board of Central of Georgia Railway at the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors in Savannah, Ga., January 16. He succeeds Merrel P. Callaway, who resigned to become Honorary Chairman and Advisor to the Board.

The new Chairman of the Board, Mr. McGinnis, is an investment banker, a



Patrick B. McGinnis

railroad operator and analyst, and an authority on the reorganization of rail transportation properties.

Mr. Callaway has served for the past 12 years as Chairman of the Board and was for a period both President and Chairman. He will act as Honorary Chairman and Advisor to the Board. He will maintain his office in the executive building of the Central, devoting his entire time to the service of the railroad, and will perform certain specific duties. In addition thereto, he will continue as Trustee of the property, handling various unfinished matters of the trusteeship.

C. Newton Kidd of Baltimore becomes Chairman of the Board's executive committee. Mr. Kidd is a senior partner of the investment banking house of Stein Brothers & Boyce, Baltimore, Md.

Harry H. Kiernan, associated with Mr. McGinnis in various railroad enterprises, was elected Assistant to the new Chairman of the Board.

Charles C. Hertwig, President of the Bibb Manufacturing Company of Macon, Ga., was elected a member of the Board to succeed William D. Anderson of Macon, who resigned after 29 years service. Another new director chosen January 16 was Alexander Calder, Jr., of New York. Mr. Calder is Executive Vice President

of the Union Bag and Paper Corporation.

William E. Dillard, who for the past year has been General Manager of the Central, was promoted to Vice President and General Manager.

Mr. McGinnis also was elected Chairman of the Board of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Central of Georgia. He succeeds Mr. Callaway in that post.

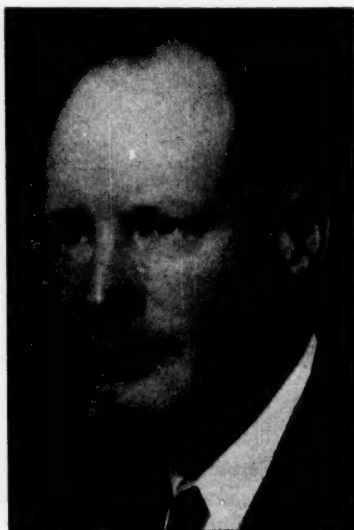
The Board of Directors of the Savannah and Atlanta Railway, owned by the Central, elected Oliver D. Appleton as Chairman of the Board on the same date. Mr. Appleton is a member of the well-known investment firm of Cyrus J. Lawrence and Sons, New York.

Both Mr. McGinnis and Mr. Kidd resigned their posts of Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee respectively, of the Norfolk Southern Railway simultaneously with their election to Central of Georgia positions. Mr. McGinnis also gave up his Chairmanships in the Norfolk Southern's subsidiaries including Norfolk Southern Bus Company, Norfolk Southern Warehouse Company, Princess Anne Power Company, North Carolina Warehouse Company, and Euclid Development Company.

## Ingalls Advances Anderson To Vice Presidency

Ross S. Anderson, manager of northern division sales of The Ingalls Iron Works Company, Birmingham, Alabama, has been elected a vice president of the company, according to an announcement by K. H. Gayle, Jr., president.

Mr. Anderson will continue as northern division sales manager with headquarters at 1 East 42nd Street, New York.



Ross S. Anderson

## Birmingham Chamber Names New Officers

Two nationally-known men, one the immediate past president of Rotary International and the other a recently-resigned member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, take over next week direction of an expanded 1953 search for new industry and business enterprise in the Birmingham district.



Edward L. Norton

Frank E. Spain, who toured Europe and the Western hemisphere in 1952 as Rotary International president, is the new president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Edward L. Norton, prominent Alabama business and radio executive and a Federal Reserve Board member in 1950-52, is chairman of Birmingham's widely-publicized Committee of 100.

This volunteer committee of 100 leading business and industrial executives has attracted 56 new plants and industries to the Birmingham area since its organization in early 1950.

Spain, an attorney in Birmingham for the past 40 years, formerly was chairman of the insurance section of the American Bar Association. He is vice president and general counsel of Liberty National Life Insurance and Bankers Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. He is also general counsel of Dinkler Hotels Company and a director of several other corporations.

Norton is president of the Coosa River Newsprint Company, one of the nation's newest and largest newsprint mills; chairman of the board of The Television Corporation (WAPI-WAFM-TV) and a member of the board of trustees of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

He is also chairman of the board of the Florida Broadcasting Corporation of Jacksonville, Fla., which was recently sold to The Washington Post, subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission.

Norton succeeds Clarence B. Hanson, Jr., publisher of The Birmingham News and a vice president of The Associated Press, who has served since 1950 as the first committee of 100 chairman.

The outgoing Chamber of Commerce president is William P. Engel, real estate executive who served as Chamber president during 1951 and 1952, two key years in the recent industrial expansion of Birmingham.

Meryl H. Geisking, assistant to president, Tennessee Coal & Iron Division, United States Steel Corporation, is the 1953 vice-chairman of the widely-known Birmingham Committee of 100. Geisking will be right-hand man to Chairman Edward L. Norton.

The naming of Geisking is evidence of the increasing interest in, and support of, the committee's program by Birmingham's largest, single industry.

Members of the 1953 executive committee of the Committee of 100 are:

Bradford C. Colcord, president, Woodward Iron Company; John S. Coleman, president, Birmingham Trust National Bank; Donald Comer, chairman of the executive committee, Avondale Mills; William P. Engel, president, Engel Companies; W. W. French, Jr., president, Moore-Handley Hardware Company.

Clarence B. Hanson, Jr., publisher, The Birmingham News; Thomas W. Martin, chairman of the board, Alabama Power Company; Gordon Persons, governor of Alabama; Gen. J. C. Persons, chairman of the board, First National Bank; Claude S. Lawson, president, U. S. Pipe and Foundry Company; Isadore Pizitz, Pizitz Dry Goods Company.

C. Pratt Rather, president, Southern Natural Gas Company; Frank E. Spain, Spain, Gillon, Grooms & Young, attorneys; Mervyn Sterne, partner, Stern, Agee & Leach; A. V. Wiebel, president, Tennessee Coal & Iron Division, United States Steel Corporation, and presidents of the Chambers of Commerce in surrounding municipalities.

## **NAM Names Grant, Manager Southwestern Region**

The National Association of Manufacturers has announced the appointment of a new manager for the Southwestern region. He is Dan L. Grant, former assistant manager of the Southeastern region. His headquarters will be in Houston, Texas.

Mr. Grant succeeds R. L. Humphrey, who has been appointed director of petroleum industry development. Grant, who is 37 years old, has been responsible for many of the NAM public relations activities in the South. He has been particularly active in the field of employee relations.

With headquarters in Houston, he will be in charge of all NAM activities in

Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Prior to joining the NAM, Grant was in the oil distributing business in Georgia, and Vice-President of the Davis Company of Perry, Ga.

## **T. Colman Andrews Named Internal Revenue Commissioner**

T. Coleman Andrews, who heads the accounting firm in Richmond, Va., that bears his name, is President Eisenhower's choice for Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Mr. Andrews has been active in the American Institute of Accountants, serving as its president in 1950 and 1951. At the time of his appointment he was serving on the Institute's executive committee, was chairman of the committee on governmental accounting, and the committee on foreign affairs.

The new commissioner is the first professional accountant of standing to head up this agency, which has previously been run by politicians or lawyers, or both.

Mr. Andrews is familiar with governmental affairs, having been auditor of public accounts of Virginia, as well as comptroller and director of finance of the City of Richmond. He also helped prepare the Hoover Commission's government accounting report.

## **Engineering & Research Corp. Names Greene Vice President**

The Board of Directors of the Engineering and Research Corporation, Riverdale, Maryland, announces the appointment of William L. Greene as Vice-President, Engineering, and General Manager.

Mr. Greene is a graduate of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, New York University. He began his career with ERCO more than fifteen years ago as an aeronautical engineer, and has since been instrumental in the design of the Ecoupe personal plane, later heading up the Company's propeller activities.

As Chief Engineer, Mr. Greene assumed the leadership in organizing and equipping the company for its entry into the electronic flight simulator field. Following the successful completion of the first Flightronic simulators, Mr. Greene was appointed as Vice President of Engineering.

ERCO is presently designing and producing the complex Flightronic simulators, airborne armaments and electronics countermeasure equipment, antisubmarine warfare, tactics trainers and machine tools.

## **Mead Corp. Promotes Teter and Niederauer**

William H. Teter, who has headed the paper making at the Kingsport Division of The Mead Corporation at Kingsport,

Tennessee, since 1926 and has been responsible for all production of the mill since 1933, has been promoted to the new post of corporate director of planning for the Kingsport Division. Howard E. Whitaker, Mead president, has announced.

In his new position, Mr. Teter will be a member of the Corporation's Engineering and Development Committee, which is headed by C. R. Van de Carr, past Mead president. He will continue to make his headquarters in Kingsport, Tennessee, where he has lived since 1926.

To fill the position of production manager of the Kingsport Division vacated by Mr. Teter, Edward H. Niederauer has been promoted from assistant manager of the Escanaba Paper Company, Escanaba, Michigan, another Mead division. Mr. Niederauer was transferred from Kingsport to Escanaba in 1946 as general superintendent. His return to Kingsport, where he had been technical assistant to the production manager, marks his fourth period of residence here.

John R. Taggart has been promoted to assistant production manager at Kingsport. He had been assistant to Mr. Teter since 1950.

## **Fairbanks Names Ragland To Manage Georgia Branch**

James L. Ragland has been appointed manager of the new Rome, Georgia, branch of the Fairbanks Company, it has been announced.

Previously, the representative of the Fairbanks Company in the Birmingham, Alabama, area, Mr. Ragland, in his new capacity, will supervise the entire Southern sales organization of the company.

## **Hardin Named President New Orleans Port Board**

Harry Simms Hardin, Sr., president of the Hardin Bag & Burlap Co., was elected the new president of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans last month.

Retiring Board President Leon Irwin, Jr. said, "Mr. Hardin has spent most of his life along the river. His experience with the Public Belt Railroad, the Traffic and Transportation Bureau, and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as his past two years as a member of the Board of Commissioners make him well suited to the position of president of the Board."

Mr. Hardin's first announcement as president was of the re-appointing by Governor Robert F. Kennon of Commissioner Edgar A. G. Bright for a 5 year term.

Elected to other posts were W. B. Fox, Vice-President; William H. Saunders, Jr., Secretary; Edgar A. G. Bright, Treasurer; and Leon Irwin, Jr., Commissioner. At the same time the Board re-appointed Mr. E. H. Lockenberg, General Manager and Mr. Eldon S. Lazarus, General Counsel.

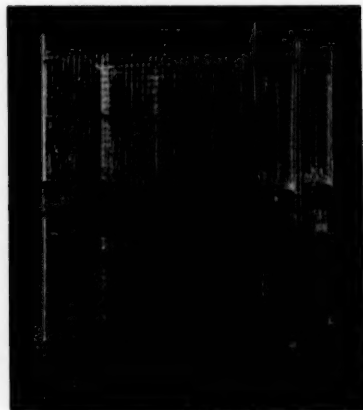


# NEW PRODUCTS

## Wire Stacking Box

**Equipment Manufacturing, Inc., 21530 Hoover Road, Detroit 15, Mich.**—A new stacking type material handling box.

This box, instead of using corrugated sheet metal has sides and bottom of wire fabric to decrease weight and allow for ventilation and drainage. The wire is welded at ends and each intersection for strength and rugged shop use. Bottom



**Materials Handling Box**

frame and corner uprights are square welded steel tube.

Stacking caps of the self-centering type on the corner posts permit rapid and safe lift truck tiering to conserve floor space.

The standard model shown has a content of approximately 30 cubic feet and a weight capacity of 4,000 pounds.

The box is available in various meshes and sizes according to load requirements and can be provided with lifting hooks for crane handling. Aluminum paint finish is standard.

## Magnetic Starters

**Cutler-Hammer, Inc., 312 N. 12th Street, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin**—A new line of magnetic starters, contactors and relays.

This new line incorporates a simple 5 unit construction designed to install easier, work better, last longer. A wrap-around cover pulls off, fully exposing the front and both sides of the unit for 180 degree accessibility. The 5 independent parts consist of 2 contact blocks, a magnet coil, an armature and a 3-coil or 2-coil overload relay mounted on a steel panel. Each part can be removed from the front without disturbing another part.

The new line features a 3-coil, adjustable overload relay permitting 4 ratings from each heater coil by changing its position. This adjustability provides protection

within 3% of full load motor rating. The 3-coil overload offers better protection against single phasing where unbalanced or unstable line conditions may occur.

## Safety Press

**Winter Products, Inc., Box 3112 Barnum Station, Bridgeport 5, Conn.**—The new Winter Model RR-7. This bench-type air-and-spring-powered press is finding wide acceptance for light staking, assembly and marking operations where high speed of operation, precise control of power, and the ultimate in operator safety are considered important by management.

Outstanding features of the RR-7 are: continuous hairline adjustability of impact from 0 to 12,000 pounds and of squeeze up to 12-times air-line pressure. A pedal release, or two-hand safety release, can be used. The regular Winter Model 300 Slide Feed and the Winter Small-Parts Tray will fit the Model RR-7. The Press is illustrated without accessories or controls.

Tools can be changed very rapidly to reduce downtime. When used with the air-operated Slide Feed, the operator's hands never approach the danger area in the neighborhood of the tool. The potential speed of the press is in excess of 100 strokes per minute. The absence of rebound makes it ideal for delicate marking operations, and the great reduction in operator fatigue plus the vital safety features give the Winter Press a great advantage over old-fashioned "Kick Presses."

## Industrial Pump

**Hypro Engineering, Inc., 404 N. Washington Ave., Dept. kp, Minneapolis, Minn.**

—A new, industrial pump designed with a scoop rotor and roller-type vanes. The unit embodies special design principles originally developed in the firm's tractor power take-off pump for weed and insect spraying, which has demonstrated high efficiency for three seasons in handling erosive wettable powder solutions.

The new pump's roller design is specially suited for use where lime, talc and similar abrasive solutions are in use.

Called the Hypro 4000 Series, the unit is engineered to withstand continuous heavy radial loads through the use of sealed lubricated ball bearings. An additional feature is a pressed fit of the stainless steel shaft into the inner race of the ball bearings to restrict lateral movement of the rotor, minimizing end thrust and wear of the rotor within the pump. Performance tests indicate friction losses are held to a minimum when pumping at higher pressures.

## Power Rod Parter

**O'Neill-Irwin Manufacturing Co., 566 Lake Ave., Lake City, Minn.**—A new and improved Di-Acro Power Rod Parter for speedily and accurately cutting or "parting off" rods and bars (from 1/16" to 1/2") without burr and distortion.

Principal improvement in the Power Rod Parter is the replacement of an air operated power unit with a motor driven flywheel. The flywheel drive—operating at 180 strokes per minute—provides six times the cutting speed previously available.

The new motor driven unit also offers greater convenience to the user since it



**DI-Acro Rod Parter**

can be installed in any plant where electric current is available. No need for air pressure lines, compressors, etc.

An Ejectomatic Gauge, supplied as standard equipment with the Power Parter, allows the separate operation of gauging, ejecting and cutting to be performed in a single working cycle. Materials can be "parted off" as fast as the operator can feed stock through the cutting heads and engage the foot clutch.

## Electrode Holder

**The Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland 17, Ohio**—A new 400 ampere insulated electrode holder, the Coolong. This holder has several patented features which field tests have proved to give longer service life and cooler operation than is normal with holders of similar capacity. It is claimed that in one test made with the holder, it remained cool enough to weld with bare hands when using 400 amperes current.

The nose is a special "sandwich" construction consisting of a copper core between four and six layers of laminated, glass impregnated, plastic cloth. This patented construction gives longer service life because the copper core, in addition to being reinforcement, dissipates heat so that it will not concentrate in the nose causing deterioration in the insulation.

The jaws, covered by this special insulating construction, are made of tough,



highly conductive, Mallory 3 Metal, non-spatter type. They will handle electrodes from  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $\frac{5}{16}$ " in size and have a wide opening to permit fast release of stubs.

## NEW PRODUCTS

### General Purpose Pump

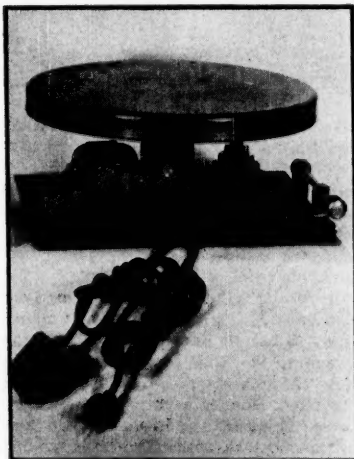
**Lee Healey Company, 554 W. Garfield, Glendale 4, Calif.**—After several years of research, development and design, a new product, Neovane, a rubber impeller pump, is now in full production.

The Neovane, general purpose pump, is recommended for installations in the marine line, homes, oil stations, and other installations. It features an exclusive tapered elliptically shaped impeller housing to eliminate the sudden impact of the impeller as it encounters cam portion of case. This greatly increases impeller life and quietness, even when operating at higher than normal speeds. This new design permits a full one-fourth of the revolution for intake, one-fourth for exhaust, and one-half for pressure build up.

### Work Positioner

**All-State Welding Alloys Co., Inc., 249 Ferris Ave., White Plains, N. Y.**—A new electrically turned, variable speed, work positioner, the smallest and lightest yet offered commercially. It is offered both as a bench model and as a pedestal model and with accessories to make it inclinable and operable intermittently.

The work positioner is easily portable. Without the pedestal the complete unit weighs 31 pounds, is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " high and covers an area  $20" \times 18"$ . The turntable is  $15\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. It safely carries a work load of 300 lbs. and moves it continuously or intermittently at speeds adjustable upward from  $\frac{1}{4}$  r.p.m. Electrical requirements are less than for a small light bulb. The unit feeds off any 110 v. 60 cy. plug.



"Unique" Positioner

Listed as the All-State "Unique" Work Positioner, the device is said to be widely applicable in many kinds of factory work, particularly in welding, brazing, soldering, tinning, cutting, and metalizing.

### Signal Relay Unit

**Tigerman Engineering Co., 4332 N. Western Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.**—An all-purpose enclosed signal relay unit.

These new relay plug-in units employ the same high quality relays and all other parts used in their hermetically sealed models, but instead of being sealed hermetically they are completely enclosed, dust proof, and may readily be taken apart. Due to a less expensive construction as compared with hermetically sealed units, these new "LPG" relay units offer greater economy, yet are just as fully flexible and versatile.

Over 100 standard circuits are available, many with universal features permitting changes in the operating sequences in the field with just simple terminal connections. With their unitized system of construction, these new "LPG" units can be assembled into any number of multiple stations from a single unit to many hundreds in the same system.

### Reversible Window Fan

**The Emerson Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis 21, Mo.**—16-inch and 20-inch electrically reversible window fans with new shallow cabinets, new type blades and silver gray finishes for 1953. Direction of rotation is reversed at a flip of the switch, to pull cool night air in or exhaust hot indoor air.

Both fans have a two-speed, current-saving capacitor motor and balanced blades that assure maximum air flow and quiet operation. Adjustable panels permit quick, easy installation in windows  $29\frac{1}{2}"$  to  $36"$  in width. Mounting chains supplied with fans permit installation in windows from 16 inches wide to 29 inches wide for the 16-inch fan and in windows 20 inches to 29 inches wide for the 20-inch fan.

### Loadmeter

**Detroit Milling Cutter Co., 28625 Grand River, Farmington, Mich.**—A new device for controlling wear and limiting breakage of carbide tools.

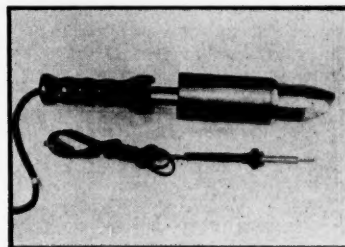
Termed the "Loadmeter" this instrument works on the ammeter principle to reflect motor capacity and percentage overloads, but incorporates features not available in an ordinary ammeter.

First, the Loadmeter is constructed with an auxiliary red pointer which can be set by the operator or by supervision at the point at which a tool is dull and should be changed. Industry has pretty well established that a dull tool pulls from 50% to 100% more power than a sharp one. The Loadmeter reduces this generality to pinpoint exactness for a

particular tool on a specific job. The overload recorded when the tool is dull is first determined by visual inspection of the tool. The red hand is then set at this point on the Loadmeter with instructions to change tools when the Loadmeter's black pointer reaches the red one.

### Soldering Irons

**Wall Manufacturing Company of Grove City, Pa.**—A new line of industrial soldering irons which includes the world's



Wall Irons

largest and smallest such tools. The tiny Wall iron weighs only 1 ounce, yet generates 20 watts in operation. The large iron is the only 1000 watt iron in mass production, and heats at up to 2600 watts.

Both these, and the other seven Wall irons that range between in size, have exclusive features which make them desirable for industrial use. An exclusive "Thermostatic Brain"—thermostatic action (without the use of fragile thermostats or any moving parts)—controls heat so perfectly that fusing and tip-burning are eliminated. As a result the new Wall irons can "take production line punishment" without costly repairs or replacement. In addition, the new irons heat four times faster than most conventional irons, as a result of this thermostatic action.

These new Wall industrial soldering irons are being marketed nationally through electrical wholesalers, distributors, manufacturers' representatives and retail hardware stores.

### Vacuum Gauge

**National Research Corporation, 70 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass.**—The type 511 Alphasatron (R) Vacuum Gauge is available at a modest price.

This new unit is a refinement of earlier models which for the past eight years have established an impressive reputation for accurate, dependable performance in laboratory, pilot plant, and industrial uses. The principle of operation is related to the conventional hot filament ionization gauge. The important

(Continued on page 50)

# NEW PRODUCTS

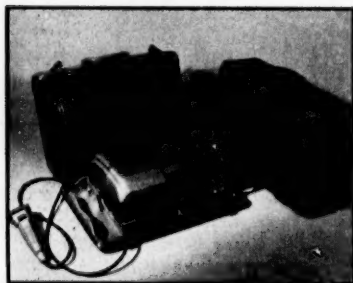
(Continued from page 49)

difference is that the Alphatron gauge employs a shielded radioactive source instead of a hot filament. Alpha particles ionize the gas. Ionization current produced is measured by a D.C. amplifier which is calibrated to give absolute pressure in millimeters of mercury.

## Dictaphone Carrying Case

**Bassons Industries Corporation, New York, N. Y.**—A tough plastic case for a new model Dictaphone using Royalite, a resin-rubber copolymer sheeting which is more durable and abrasion-resistant than leather. Bassons mold the case with rounded corners which need no further reinforcement.

Another advantage of the material is that it lends itself to fabrication by a



Dictaphone Case

low-cost forming process. This leaves the original grained surface of the sheet unchanged for the outside of the case while imparting a smooth finish to the inside.

The case, which measures 11½ by 15½ by 5 in., rests on two broad integrally molded-in feet. Reinforcements around the case opening, fasteners and handle supports are of metal, while the handle itself is of leather.

## Electric Chain Saw

**Porter-Cable Machine Co., 12 Exchange St., Syracuse 12, N. Y.**—A new electric chain saw with enough power and speed to handle the toughest wood cutting jobs. The Model 110 is a one-man saw suitable for topping, notching and felling large trees, for limbing, flush-cutting or under-cutting main branches, and for bucking logs and heavy lumber.

The manufacturer believes that it will also be popular among non-professional users such as owners of orchards, farms, estates, camps, and homes. Professional users such as tree surgeons and utility line crews who work in precarious positions on high timber will find this electric saw lighter and less bulky than a

gasoline powered unit, and will benefit from the elimination of fumes, vibration and noise. The saw is also suitable for contractors, park and highway departments, railroads, mines and lumber yards for sizing large timbers and clearing land.

## Bench-Type Rolling Fixture

**Michigan Tool Co., 7171 E. McNichols Rd., Detroit 12, Mich.**—A new Model 602-A bench-type rolling fixture that checks size, eccentricity and roll smoothness of cluster gears and similar types having integral shafts and centers.

The fixture features a heavy cast iron base, scraped ways and hardened and ground ball ways. It has a spring-return, lever-controlled retractable upper center. Center distance is adjustable from 2 to 10 inches. Maximum distance between centers on the overarm is 12 inches.

Gears to be checked are loaded between centers on the overarm. The master gear is brought in to mesh with the gear by an eccentric lever control. Correct tension between the gears is maintained by spring-loaded ball ways. Turning the gear manually causes a 0.0005-in. indicator to show variations in size, eccentricity and roll smoothness.

## Power Press Guard

**Searjeant Metal Products, Inc., Box 97, Mendon, New York**—A new basket enclosure type guard has been added to one of the most complete line of punch press safety guards and accessories manufactured in the country. This new protective device has the following outstanding advantages:

The guard has been designed to meet the most exacting safety requirements of users of punch presses of all sizes, makes and types. It comes in several sizes each custom built to your specifications which means lower cost and better protection.

The front and side barriers can be tilted in or out as required. The vertical rods can be adjusted up or down to clear the die straps, air nozzles, etc.

The whole front barrier can be tilted up or taken off in a matter of seconds to remove double or damaged blanks from the die.

The corner locking knuckles are so designed that they firmly clamp the round supporting bars without marring them.

## Miniature Relay

**Automatic Electric Sales Corp., 1033 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 7, Ill.**—Bantam-sized Class "S" relays are now

available in a new small hermetically-sealed enclosure. The entire unit measures 2-1/32 x 31/32 x 1-1/2 and weighs only 1-7/8 ounces. Mounting studs may be arranged on base or narrow side of housing.

This miniature relay was designed for minimum inductance and maximum make-and-break speeds. It is tamper-proof and atmosphere-protected and meets or betters all provisions of MIL-R 6106. This relay in its new enclosure is recommended by the manufacturer for applications wherever extremes of shock, temperature and vibration require exceptional performance.

## Conveyor Idler

**The Industrial Division of Continental Gin Company, Birmingham, Alabama.**—A new type unit sealed, prelubricated Timken Bearing Belt Conveyor Idler designed to operate for extended periods of time without relubrication. The Continental patented Idler with its unit seal construction has been designated Type "UST."

Announcing the development of the new idler, R. Y. MacIntyre, Manager of the company's Industrial Division, states:

"Our new idler incorporates many features which combine to make the best assembly of any belt idler on today's market. It has been designed primarily to save grease, save labor and save belts. This has been accomplished through prelubricated sealed units incorporating Timken Bearings and Garlock Klosures.

"The Unit Bearing Assemblies provide an ample but not excessive grease reservoir. This effects a saving on grease and further eliminates any possible migration of the grease from upper to lower bearings on inclined rolls. The lubricant is a top quality water repellent grease of a stable consistency with a wide temperature range for long life."

## Instant Heat Iron

**Wall Manufacturing Company of Grove City, Pa.**—A new instant heat gun type of soldering iron without the use of a transformer which the company claims makes soldering more accurate, more economical and more efficient for home hobbyists, maintenance men and servicemen of all types.

The Wall Trig-R-Heat Soldering Iron has a light, plastic gun-grip which makes it easy to handle and aim. Heat is quick—reaching working temperature within a few seconds after the trigger control is touched. Heat is accurate, too—an exclusive "Thermostatic Brain"—Heat-Control thermostatic action (without the use of fragile thermostats)—prevents iron from getting too cool for efficient soldering, or too hot for tip safety. As a result tip lasts much longer, and gives more efficient service. This thermostatic action is guaranteed for the life of the iron, or Wall will pay the customer double his money back.



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**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**



## Bethlehem Steel Promotes Six

Bethlehem Steel Company has announced the following promotions and appointments, effective February 1, 1953:

William P. Hill, from assistant general manager of the Sparrows Point, Md., steel plant to assistant to vice president, steel division;

John S. Marsh, from engineer in the research department to assistant chief of research;

John K. Killmer, from metallurgical engineer to chief metallurgist;

C. Thompson Stott, from chief metallurgist at Sparrows Point plant to assistant general manager of the plant;

W. D. Poole, from assistant chief metallurgist at Sparrows Point plant to chief metallurgist of the plant; and

J. J. Link, from assistant metallurgical supervisor, tin mills division, Sparrows Point plant, to assistant chief metallurgist at the plant.

Mr. Hill has been employed by Bethlehem Steel since his graduation from the University of Delaware in 1933. He became assistant chief engineer of the Sparrows Point plant in 1947, chief engineer in 1948, and assistant general manager in 1950. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Iron and Steel Institute, and the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers.

## Missouri Lists 206 New Plants or Expansions in '52

A total of 206 industries spent \$331,680,507 on new plants and expansions in Missouri in 1952. This created 36,068 jobs, and brought in \$73,298,788.60 more in annual wages for Missourians.

The figures were announced last month by James D. Idol, director of the industrial section of the Division of Resources and Development.

During the year, there were: 48 new industries, investing \$13,747,998 and making 3,182 jobs with \$8,477,017.04 in annual wages; 114 expansions, with \$68,475,300

invested, and 5,255 new jobs paying \$12,559,308.56 in wages; and 44 special industries (defense, transportation and utilities), \$249,457,209 investment, 27,631 jobs and \$52,262,463 in wages.

The figures cover only those industries located within Missouri's borders and do not include wholesale, retail, service and communications companies.

A big share of the state's industrial growth during the year was outside the Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas: There were 87 new industries and expansions listed throughout the state, an investment of \$77,972,459 creating 3,831 jobs and payrolls of \$8,199,553.04.

In St. Louis City and County, there were 72 industries that invested \$154,160,148, adding 16,478 jobs with a new payroll totaling \$41,309,309.76.

In Kansas City, Jackson and Clay counties, 47 industries spent \$99,547,900, making 15,759 jobs and \$23,789,925.80 in added annual wages.

Idol pointed out that in the Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas, uncounted jobs were created for Missourians by expansions in nearby areas in Kansas and Illinois.

Citing the added annual wage figure of \$73,298,788.60 for the state, Idol said: "Each primary dollar of this additional spending money normally turns over seven times. Even if we cut that estimate in half, to allow for savings, etc., it means the state gets \$5,110,000 in revenue through the sales tax alone. So the combined effort of public and private interests to attract new industry to Missouri is more than paying for itself.

"All in all, 1952 was a very good year of industrial expansion in the state, and considerably ahead of 1951, especially in the defense, transportation and utilities category."

Figures compiled for 1951 show total industrial investment was \$164,650,721.

"Breaking down the 1952 figures," Idol continued, "we find a very healthy picture. Utilities' growth tops the list with \$114,147,793 invested; defense is next with \$113,560,000, and third is the chemicals group, \$50,133,148. Fourth is diversified manufacturing, \$22,599,750. Thus Missouri continues as a leading state in the diversification of its industry."

Idol concluded: "We have done some pioneering this year in gathering these statistics. We are the first state to do so. Through the co-operative efforts of our office and Dun & Bradstreet, holding to the standard Census policy of omitting individual industry names and locations, we have attained an extremely high degree of accuracy.

"Prospective new industry, as well as Missourians, deserve to be shown accurate data on our industrial growth."

## Paisley Products, Inc. Acquires St. Louis Plant

Hayes Adhesives Company, leading St. Louis, Missouri adhesive firm, became an affiliate of Paisley Products, Inc., Chicago (Division of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc.) by direct purchase on January 5, 1953. The transaction was completed by Murray Stempel, Executive Vice President of the parent company, and General Manager of the Paisley Division, at the firm's Chicago offices.

The purchase included the assets of the firm, formulas, manufacturing processes and equipment at three separate locations in metropolitan St. Louis. The Hayes plants will be operated as an affiliate of Paisley Products, Inc., whose operations have outgrown their present Chicago facilities. A large portion of their manufacturing will be transferred to the newly acquired plants.

Vernon Hayes, former head of Hayes Adhesives Company, will continue as local Manager of the St. Louis plants for the new owners. He will direct an expanded sales staff to bring improved distribution of the combined Hayes-Paisley line to an enlarged Southern and Southwestern territory.

## NORTH CAROLINA

(Continued from page 38)

Electric & Power Co. began a \$27,000,000 hydro-electric plant at Roanoke Rapids, and generation of power began at the Buggs Island government plant which will distribute its output in areas served by Virginia Electric and Carolina Power & Light. Generating capacity was expanded both by Nantahala Power & Light Co., in Jackson County, and by TVA at Fontana and Chatuge.

North Carolina leads the South Atlantic states in power production, according to the National Association of Electric Companies, which predicted that expansions now underway and planned will increase the State's generating capacity to 250 million kw by 1955.

A large variety of eggs went into the Tarheel industrial basket. Diversification ranged all the way from additions to the Oerlikon Tool & Arms plant near Asheville (which makes guns) to zippers, potentiometers (a radio-TV control device), pickles, china, picture frames and a huge freight classification yard at Hamlet to handle the increasing business of the Seaboard Railway.



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## City National of Houston Announces Six Promotions

Six officials of the City National Bank recently won promotions to higher positions in the bank. James A. Elkins, Jr., president, has announced.

A. G. Gueymard, assistant vice president, was promoted to vice president; John A. B. Simpson, Miss Iweta Miller, and Jack B. Good, all assistant cashiers, were promoted to assistant vice presidents, and P. W. Cawthon, Jr., and J. W. Emmons were promoted to assistant cashiers.

Mr. Gueymard, a widely known petroleum engineer, for several years prior to and after World War II was division engineer for the Tide Water Associated Oil Company at New Orleans.

Prior to that he was stationed in Houston as field engineer for the Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. He is a graduate of Louisiana State University and was awarded two bronze stars for gallantry in action with an airborne infantry unit during World War II.

Mr. Gueymard is married and resides at 3745 Merrick Drive. He is a registered Texas professional engineer and a member of the Petroleum Club, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and other organizations.

Mr. Simpson, who has been with the bank for six years, is a 1929 graduate of Princeton University and was with the New York Trust Co. for 12 years prior to World War II. He served in the Air Force during the war.

Mr. Good, a native of Houston, has been with the bank since July, 1947. He was formerly with the Warwick Hotel for 14 years, serving as assistant manager for three years, and he served in the European theatre with the Infantry during World War II.

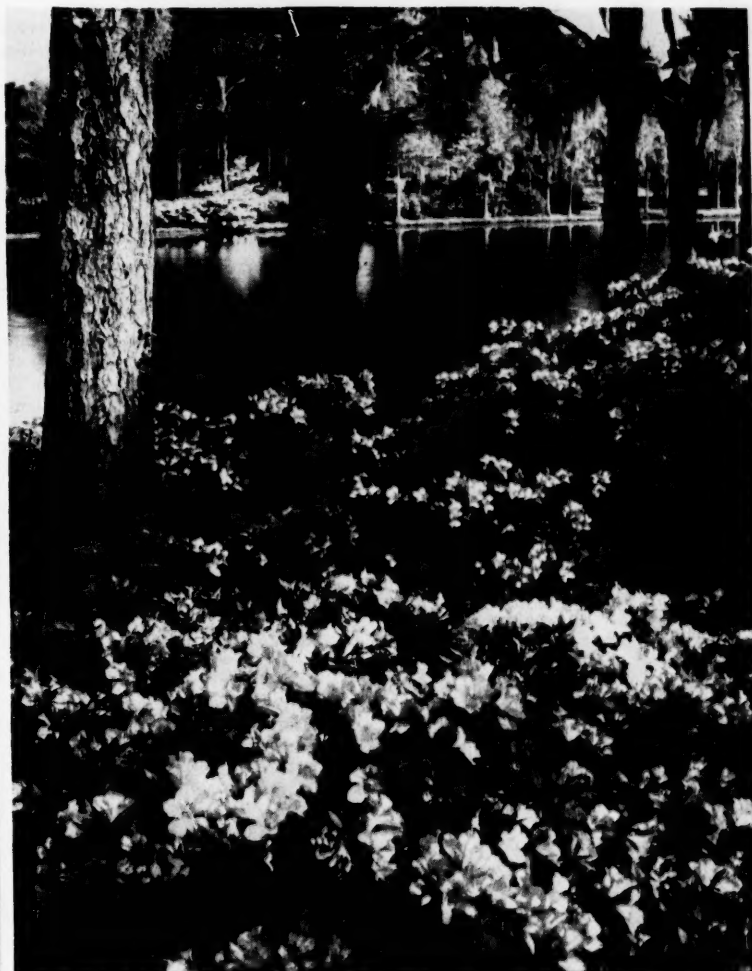
Miss Miller, who has been with the bank for eight years, was previously with banks in Oklahoma. She is a native of Ennis, Tex. and attended school in Wagoner, Okla. and at the University of Oklahoma. She is a former secretary and board member of the Houston Chapter, American Institute of Banking, and a past president of the Bank Women's Club of Houston.

## Wolf-Knit, Inc. Names New Officers

Wolf-Knit, Inc., Camp Hill, Ala., manufacturers of novelty knit sportswear, announces that Mr. F. J. Gunston, Executive Vice President, New England Waste Co., Atlanta, Ga., has bought interest in the Corporation.

In the process of this transaction, the following new officers have been elected: W. E. Wolfe, President and General Manager, F. J. Gunston, Vice-President, L. E. Wolfe, Secretary-Treasurer.

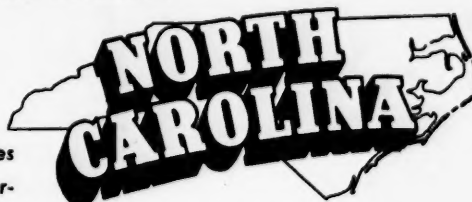
The company manufactures a highly styled line of men's and boys' knit sportswear, and in connection with its expansion program contemplates the opening of a New York office presently.



OVER 1,000,000 AZALEAS ARE IN BLOOM DURING THE AZALEA FESTIVAL AT WILMINGTON, N. C., IN MARCH

## Spring Comes Early in North Carolina

... where a year-round mild climate means lower construction costs—plus lower cost-of-living. From the "cool in summer" mountains to the "warm in winter" coast the temperature averages 59°. This is another advantage industry finds in North Carolina's "Accessible Isolation".



For a list of industrial sites and buildings and other information, communicate with

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT, RALEIGH, N. C.

## Arkansas P&L Head Says '53 Will be State's Best Year

Arkansas' brightest year for industrial growth is predicted by R. E. Ritchie, President of Arkansas Power & Light Company.

Based on the fact that "electric power is a primary index to the economy" the AP&L chief recently forecast that the state should see its biggest year of new construction and expansion.

He revealed that the Company estimates it will invest nearly \$40,000,000 in new power plants and its expansion program in 1953. This is the largest outlay of capital in any one year by AP&L.

Statisticians say that for every dollar invested by an electric utility, other business and industry must spend four to five dollars to use the power. This would put the added Arkansas investment at \$200,000,000 in 1953, as the growth related to power expansion.

More than one-half of its 1953 investment will be required by new power production. This figure is \$21,350,000. Each of these three new generating units will produce more power than the entire state required prior to World War II.

Expansion of one power plan is scheduled for completion by AP&L in the spring, with two other larger generators to be moved toward completion and ready for operation early in 1954. A 105,000-kilowatt generating unit, at Lake Catherine Power Plant on the Ouachita River, is scheduled for operation in March.

AP&L will invest in 1953 about \$10,000,000 in each of two 135,000-kilowatt power makers now under construction at the Cecil S. Lynch power plant near Little Rock and the Harvey Couch power plant near Stamps.

It was noted that "the addition of 515,000 kilowatts of new power production during the four-year period of 1950-

1954 is providing Arkansas with more electric power than has been installed in its history.

To haul the huge blocks of power produced in the plants, the Company is adding more than 500 miles of high-capacity transmission lines to its network. This program is estimated to require \$7,704,000 in 1953.

## St. Regis Acquires Timber Rights in Georgia

St. Regis Paper Company announces the acquisition of forest management and timber cutting rights for a period of 60 years on a tract of 34,200 acres of long leaf and slash pine in Worth and Turner counties, Georgia, through an agreement completed with the Aultman family of Warwick, Georgia.

The Aultman tract, located in the upper coastal region of Georgia, approximately 150 miles northwest of the new St. Regis kraft pulp, paper and board mill at Jacksonville, Florida, is in an area that includes some of the finest timber producing land in the Southeastern United States.

As a result of this addition to its raw material resources, the company now has over 600,000 acres of woodlands owned or under long-term management leases in the South, of which around 300,000 acres are within a radius of 100 miles of the new Jacksonville mill. Wood from the Aultman tract can be shipped to Jacksonville, the company states, by the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad.

St. Regis announces that it plans to plant two million slash pine seedlings annually during the first seven years of management.

The company has long-term management and cutting rights contracts on the

Suwannee tract of 217,000 acres in Georgia and an area of 47,500 acres in Madison and Hamilton counties of Florida, known as the Gibson tract; both within a radius of 100 miles of Jacksonville.

St. Regis operates the largest privately-owned seedling nursery in the South at Pensacola, Florida, where it grows at the present time some 10,000,000 seedlings annually. At the Gibson tract, the company is establishing its second southern nursery to raise some 6,000,000 seedlings a year for planting on the company's own lands and for distribution to land owners in the area in which the company operates.

## Banquet Committee Chosen To Honor James C. Self, Sr.

The Man of the South Banquet Committee Members were announced late last month by Colonel Hubert F. Lee of Atlanta, Founder of the South's Hall of Fame For The Living and Editor of Dixie Business Magazine.

Dewey H. Johnson, President of the Bank of Greenwood, will serve as Chairman. Serving on the committee with Mr. Johnson will be: F. E. Grier, President of The Abney Mills; J. B. Harris, Executive Vice President and Greenwood Mills, Inc.; W. J. Erwin, Vice President and General Manager of Riegel Textile Corp. of Ware Shoals; and Chauncey W. Lever, General Manager of the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce.

The Man of the South Banquet is to be held at Greenwood, S. C., in March in honor of James C. Self, Sr. Greenwood industrialist and philanthropist who was elected by popular vote as the 1952 Man of the South. People in every state in the United States and in forty foreign countries voted for him. Mr. Self is President of the five plants and the selling house of Greenwood Mills.

The Man of the South Banquet is to be sponsored by the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce.

A leader of international prominence is being invited to deliver the featured address at the banquet.

## National Container Promotes Cobb at Rock Hill Plant

Promotion of James A. Cobb to Assistant General Manager of the Rock Hill (S. C.) converting plant of National Container Corporation was announced Jan. 22nd by H. H. McRae, Divisional Manager for the territory. Joe W. Reynolds is General Manager.

Mr. Cobb had previously been associated with the Sales Department of the company.

A native of Rhodiss, North Carolina, and a graduate of Appalachian State Teachers College, Mr. Cobb served with the Medical Division of the Army in the Pacific during World War II.

Mr. Cobb resides in Rock Hill.

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Square edge bars for safe footing.  
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## Palmer & Baker Announces Retirement Plan

A retirement benefit plan applying potentially to 130 employees was announced January 16th by the Southern firm of consulting engineers, Palmer and Baker, Inc., with headquarters at Mobile, Ala. The plan provides income on retirement, as well as certain death benefits, to eligible employees, the company said.

The plan is entirely company-financed and calls for no contributions from employees. Benefits received under the Palmer and Baker plan will be in addition to those provided by the national Social Security setup, and the company will also continue its already established group life, disability and hospitalization insurance plans.

Men employees not under 25 and not over 60 become eligible after three years of service. The minimum age for women employees is 30. The normal retirement age is set at 65, earlier in the event of disability. The plan provides a monthly pension of approximately 50 per cent of the employee's base pay at the time of retirement, with a 55 per cent maximum, a spokesman for the company reported.

In the event of the employee's death before retirement his beneficiary receives 100 times the amount of the monthly pension that would have been given. The spokesman explained that if the employees were entitled to a pension of \$200 a month, the beneficiary would receive the lump sum of \$20,000.

The plan, known in insurance circles as "a deposit administration plan," will be administered by a board of trustees made up of five officers and employees of Palmer and Baker, Inc. At its outset it applies to 20 employees; 13 more become eligible in 1953; 25 more in 1954. The expectation is that eventually 130 current employees will be covered by the plan, the company said.

Palmer and Baker, Inc., maintains offices at New Orleans, Houston and Washington in addition to headquarters at Mobile.

## Glidden Buys Eagle-Picher in Atlanta, Plans Expansion

Purchase of the Eagle-Picher paint plant in Atlanta, Ga., by the Glidden Company and plans for doubling its capacity were announced last month by Adrian D. Joyce, Glidden board chairman.

Announcement of Glidden's purchase of the plant was made following the disclosure that Eagle-Picher will cease manufacture of paints and varnishes.

"Purchase of this highly-efficient Atlanta plant, which is only five years old, will enable the Glidden Company to better meet the great demand for our products in this progressive, rapidly growing area," Mr. Joyce said.

"Its acquisition will also ease the pressure of our manufacturing facilities in New Orleans, which are being taxed to capacity," he added.

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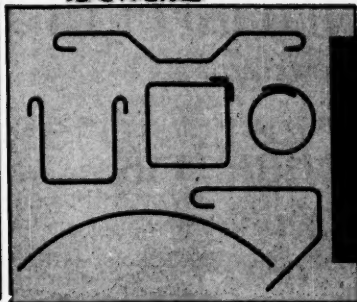
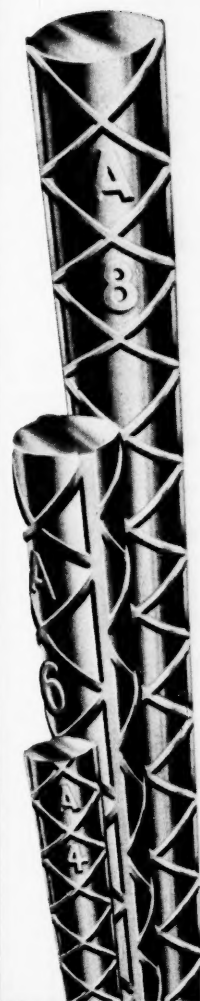
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## FINANCIAL NOTES

Net sales of **International Minerals & Chemical Corporation** for the six-month period ended December 31, 1952 totaled \$35,729,199 as compared with \$31,846,546 for the six-month period ended December 31, 1951, an increase of 12 per cent.

Net earnings before income taxes for the six-month period ended December 31, 1952 were \$2,700,856 as compared with \$2,708,492 for the six-month period ended December 31, 1951. Net earnings after taxes for the six-month period ended December 31, 1952 were \$1,720,856 as compared with \$1,703,492 for the six-month period ended December 31, 1951.

Earnings per common share for the six-month period ended December 31, 1952 were equivalent to 66 cents per share on the 2,314,589 shares then outstanding as compared with 70 cents per share on the 2,160,161 common shares outstanding December 31, 1951.

**The National Gypsum Company** has placed with three life insurance companies \$3,500,000 of 3½% Notes due in 1977. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York purchased \$1,400,000 of the issue while John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance and Northwestern Mutual Life each took \$1,050,000 of the Notes.

National Gypsum will use the proceeds to retire a subsidiary's debt, pay for an

addition to its Buffalo Office Building, construct a research laboratory near Buffalo, and for additional working capital.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of **The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway** was held at the Company's offices, 930 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee, on January 27th with the President, W. S. Hackworth, presiding.

Hackworth reported that the net corporate income for the fourth quarter of 1952 amounted to \$1,568,876, resulting in a total net income for the year 1952 of \$4,800,610, compared with \$3,755,309 in 1951, or an increase of 27.8%. Operating revenues for 1952 were \$41,228,205, compared with \$38,475,942 for 1951—an increase of 7.1%. Operating Expenses for 1952 were \$29,070,435 as compared with \$28,668,149 for 1951, an increase of 1.4%.

The Board approved the installation of centralized traffic control between Bruceton, Tennessee, and Memphis, at a cost of \$1,171,000. This will provide the NC&STL Railway with centralized traffic control the entire distance between Memphis, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia, a distance of 522 miles (except on short stretches of double track where it is not needed). In addition to being an important safety factor, these modern

signals will result in the saving of time in the operation of trains between Bruceton and Memphis.

**Gar Wood Industries** sales during 1952 amounted to \$55,925,010, an increase of \$16,742,654 over fiscal 1951. Net earnings totalled \$1,739,721 or \$1.42 per common share, according to the company's 31st annual report just released.

In his letter to Gar Wood Stockholders, E. F. Fisher, president, reported that Gar Wood expects to increase production of its regular products and will continue to produce specially engineered products to the extent required by the Government.

Potential levelling of defense procurement and the resulting increased attention to the problems of the nation's highway systems and other essential civilian projects which have been deferred, should involve continued good demand for the equipment manufactured by Gar Wood, according to Mr. Fisher.

Directors of **The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company**, on Jan. 12, declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share on the \$5 preferred stock, both payable March 16 to stockholders of record February 16.

The Directors of **The Mead Corporation**, on January 14th, declared a quarterly dividend of 40¢ per share on the Common Shares, and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.0625 per share on the 4¼% Cumulative Preferred Shares. The dividends are payable March 1, 1953 to holders of record February 3, 1953.

The transfer books will not be closed.

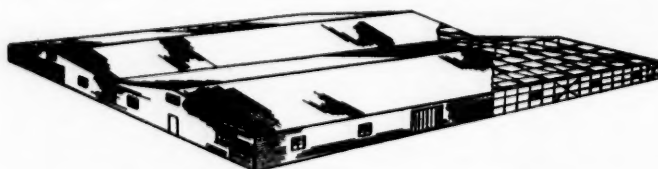
Directors of **The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company** on January 26th, declared a regular dividend of 75 cents per share on common shares, payable March 16 to shareholders of record at the close of business Feb. 13.

The Board of Directors of **National Container Corporation**, on January 21st, declared a quarterly cash dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, and in lieu of a larger cash dividend, declared a stock dividend payable in common stock at the rate of one share for each one hundred shares held. Both dividends are payable on March 10, 1953, to holders of common stock of record at the close of business on February 20, 1953.

Samuel Kipnis, President of the corporation, stated that its working capital as of January 1, 1953 was estimated at \$15,600,000. He added:

"The Directors decided to conserve the Company's cash in view of the anticipated completion this year and the opening of the new 500-ton per day kraft pulp, board and paper mill at Valdosta, Georgia."

# STEEL BUILDINGS



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## Industrial Development In South Carolina in '52

More than \$67,000,000 was spent or allocated for industrial development in South Carolina in 1952, L. W. Bishop, director of the Research, Planning and Development Board announced recently.

The year's developments brought the state's post-war industrial growth to \$822,000,000, continuing giant gains in industry which placed South Carolina at the top among all states for industrial expansion from 1948 to 1951, Mr. Bishop said.

"More important than the dollar figures," he said, "is the fact that since 1945 more than 103,000 new jobs have been created for our people, with new payrolls in excess of \$247,000,000.

"It's the jobs that count," he added, "and after all it's the character of the people that makes our industrial development possible. The people themselves and the sound government they have created are the two principal advantages South Carolina has to offer industry.

"We now have a potentially much greater advantage in the educational program launched by Governor Byrnes and our legislature. This is one of the greatest steps ever taken to further industrial development, since it will serve to augment the natural abilities of our people.

"In addition, Governor Byrnes has aided materially by making trips with me to other states to see industrial leaders personally and demonstrate the char-

acter of our government. This always impresses them greatly and is of tremendous help."

Since January 1, 1945, the state has secured more than 1,000 new industrial plants representing a total investment of over \$479,000,000. Also, more than 1,100 plant expansions have been announced or completed at a cost of approximately \$342,000,000.

These figures do not include the huge sum being expended on the atomic fuels plant in Aiken and Barnwell counties. Latest estimates have placed the final cost at approximately one and one-half billion dollars. Thus the state's total post-war growth amounts to well over two and one-quarter billions.

In its latest annual report issued January 1, the Research, Planning and Development Board said the state has made substantial strides in diversification, citing as an illustration the "impressive array" of heavy industry, tool making and die work and machine repair shops.

"The experience of such plants, which require skills unknown to South Carolinians a few years ago, has clearly shown that our people are capable of acquiring the know-how necessary for heavy industry, and machine work," the report said.

"This ability to learn quickly has also made it possible for South Carolina to attract a growing number of plants in new fields of manufacture.

"The benefits which accrue to the State

from new industrial development are almost impossible to measure. They affect, directly or indirectly, every citizen of the state in many ways. In addition to wages, industry must expend money for raw materials, services, utilities, taxes and many other items which indirectly affect the livelihood of our citizens."

## First National of Atlanta Increasing Capital

Shareowners of The First National Bank of Atlanta, at their annual meeting last month, approved a \$3,000,000.00 increase in the institution's capital account, as had been recommended by directors of the bank at their December meeting. They also heard the 88th Annual Report of the bank, showing net earnings of \$1,608,918.69 for 1952 as compared with \$1,489,267.36 in 1951. All directors and officers of The First National were re-elected.

The increase in The First National's capital funds, it was stated, will be represented by an issue of 100,000 additional shares of stock having a par value of \$10 per share and priced to shareowners at \$30 a share. Currently the stock is quoted at \$36 per share bid and \$38 per share asked. Present shareowners of The First National will have prior subscription rights to the new stock through January 30th, on the basis of one share of new stock for each six shares owned on January 13th.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and household stoker coal from Wise County, Virginia, on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



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High volatile domestic, steam and by-product coal from Boone and Logan Counties, W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.



Genuine Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railway.



High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Virginian Ry.

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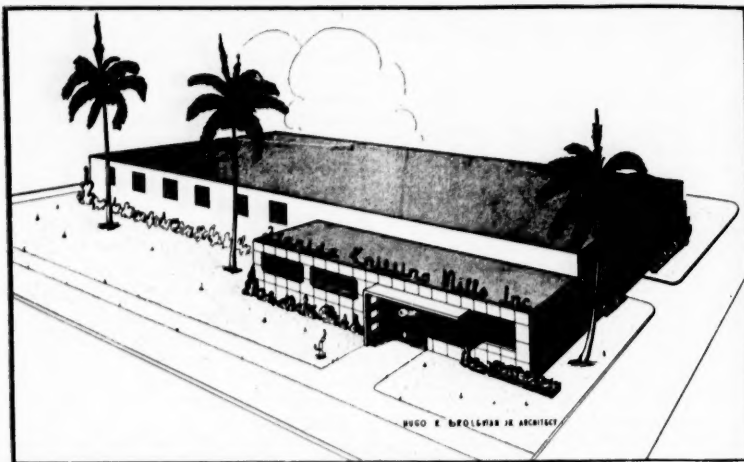
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### Florida Knitting Mills Building Plant at Orlando

Florida Knitting Mills has completed plans for the construction of a large manufacturing plant in Orlando, Florida, for the production of fine grade nylon mesh gloves, announced Milton D. Blanck, manager of the Orlando Industrial Board. The new industry will employ approximately 225 workers, bringing an additional \$600,000 annual payroll to Orlando, Blanck said. The modern block building, comprising 10,000 square feet, will be located on an industrial tract on West Central Avenue near the City limits.

Maurice Sherr, a native of France, is president of Florida Knitting Mills and also heads the Becopa Glove Mills in New York. Sherr set up a test operation a year ago, at the Orlando Air Base. During this test period sixty finger-making machines were put in operation and more than 200 local workers participated in an intensive training program. Sherr pointed out that the pilot operation proved that the Orlando labor pool has an abundant supply of personnel who can be easily trained for this type of skilled work.

Orlando's successful bid for the new glove industry, according to Sherr, was accepted because of the splendid cooperation given him by the Orlando Indus-

trial Board, the City Administration, the staff of the Orange County Vocational School and the Florida State Employment Service. The mill executive explained that one of the important factors to be considered before a plant location could be selected was the local labor supply—chiefly female—acceptable for training to operate the intricate glove-making machines. Last year's test run, he said, proved that an ample supply of capable labor was in Orlando and readily available. Sherr complimented the Orlando workers with the statement that the quality of work produced in the Orlando factory is far superior to many other factories, even comparing it with gloves made by seasoned operators in long-established plants in New York state.

The new Orlando factory will be air-conditioned throughout and engineering studies now in process will assure a most modern plant layout, scientifically lighted, according to proven up to date manufacturing methods. The operation will be known as Florida Knitting Mills, Inc. This is a separate Florida corporation and an offspring of the New York plant, Becopa Glove Mills, Inc.

The product of the company is a high grade nylon mesh ladies' glove, well known in the trade and sold in leading department stores throughout the United States.

### Bell Plant at Fort Worth First in Helicopter Output

Bell Aircraft Corporation's Helicopter Division at Fort Worth produced more rotary wing craft than any other company in 1952, Harvey Gaylord, company vice-president and Texas Division manager, disclosed recently.

Bell, manufacturer of the world's first commercially-licensed helicopter, produced and delivered machines of several models during the company's biggest year of rotary wing production Gaylord said.

During the month of December alone, a total of 67 helicopters were delivered with 12 going to customers in a single day.

The production record is even more significant when it is considered that during most of 1952, the Helicopter division facility was still under construction and that a temporary cafeteria occupied almost 25 per cent of the floor space available for helicopter assembly work.

Production operations got under way in the plant's partially-completed factory building in January with a total of 256 production employees listed on the company's rolls. Machinery in the shop at the time included but a limited number of lathes, mills and presses in the experimental machine shop.

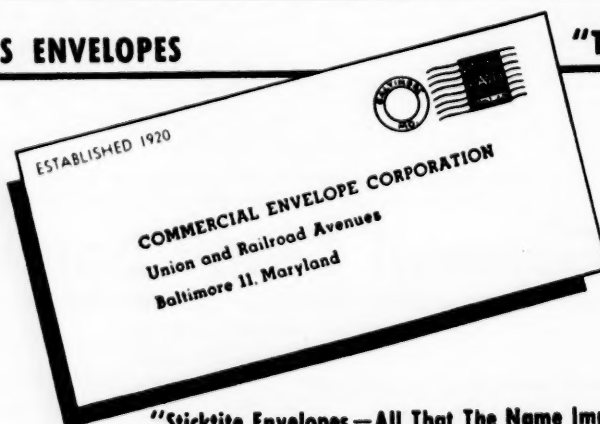
By the end of the year, approximately \$5,000,000 worth of production equipment had been received at the company's new facility near Hurst, Texas, and an additional 1,009 new production workers had been trained in helicopter manufacturing techniques.

### Temco Receives Approval To Begin Building Program

Approval has been received from the Bureau of Aeronautics and the Bureau of Yards and Docks on the first three units of a building program which will expand the facilities available to Temco Aircraft Corporation for production of the McDonnell F3H Demon and other aircraft, Temco president Robert McCulloch announced recently.

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## WHO'S WHERE

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co. has announced the following appointments effective February 1: **Mr. C. E. Watts** appointed city passenger and ticket agent, Columbia, S. C., with offices at Arcade Building, succeeding **Mr. L. C. Thornton** who has left the service of the railroad. **Mr. Jimmie L. Miller** has been appointed city passenger agent, Tallahassee, Florida, with offices at Seaboard passenger station, succeeding Mr. Watts.

...

**Frank Day, Vincent Lo Scalzo and V. L. Evans** have recently been assigned to field sales posts for the **Valve Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regular Company**, it was announced by **K. R. Knoblauch**, sales manager.

Day will handle industrial valve sales in the New Orleans area, Lo Scalzo in Kansas City, Mo. and Evans in Wilmington, Delaware.

Day and Lo Scalzo are recent graduates from the firm's instrument and valve training school in Philadelphia. Evans transferred from that office where he had specialized in food industry sales.

...

**Reynolds Metals Company**, through its General Sales Office in Louisville, Kentucky, announced the appointment of **Aluminum Distributors, Inc.**, 618 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Illinois, as a distributor of Reynolds Aluminum Mill Products.

The distributor is completely equipped to furnish less than carload service on sheet, plate, wire, rod, bar, extruded shapes, tubing, pipe and structural products.

This new appointment of Aluminum Distributors, Inc., will increase the availability of aluminum and offer better service to consumers in the Chicago area.

...

**Farr Company of Los Angeles**, manufacturers of FAR-AIR filters and air filtration equipment, announces the appointment of **Donald S. Harworth** as Southern Division Sales Manager with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Harworth recently completed his second tour of duty with the U. S. Army when he saw action in Korea and was discharged a major. He is a mechanical engineer and a graduate of the General Motors Institute.

...

Five new assignments in the electrical wire and cable department of **United States Rubber Company** have just been announced by **Howard H. Weber**, sales manager of the department, and are effective immediately. Three of the assignments are in New York City, and the others in Atlanta, Ga. and Philadelphia, Penna.

**John Blake** has been made manager of state and municipal sales, and **E. T. Cor-**

**bus** has been named manager of electrical utilities sales. Both are located at U. S. Rubber Company's headquarters at 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20. **J. W. Loveland**, located at the New York branch at 191 Hudson Street, is now eastern division sales manager, succeeding Mr. Corbus.

**C. R. Pickens** will be the southeastern division sales manager, located at Atlanta, and **H. J. Cluver** will be the middle-Atlantic division sales manager, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

...

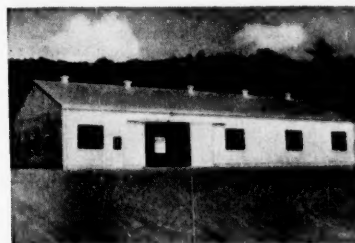
**W. E. Chapman**, Division Engineer for the **Central of Georgia Railway** at Columbus, Ga., was appointed Engineer

Maintenance of Way with headquarters in Savannah January 16. He was succeeded at Columbus by **J. B. McKerley**, Supervisor of Bridges and Buildings on the Macon Division.

The appointment of Mr. Chapman to Engineer Maintenance of Way reactivates a position left vacant in January 1950 when **H. Gray Carter** was elevated to Chief Engineer.

**Eugene T. Harrison** was promoted to the newly created position of General Diesel Supervisor with headquarters at Macon, Ga., January 16. Mr. Harrison was succeeded as Assistant General Foreman at Albany by **Hiram C. Douthit**, Diesel Shop Foreman, Macon.

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## ARMCO STEEL BUILDINGS





# NEW PLANTS

(Continued from page 14)

**FORT WORTH** — Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp., F. C. Clayton, Plant Mgr., \$55,075 utilities relocation, Grants Lane.

**FORT WORTH** — Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft, Grants Lane, electrical work, \$82,198.

**GALVESTON** — Gulf Television Co., Paul Taft, granted FCC permit for new television station.

**GALVESTON** — Rudman Television Co. granted FCC permit for UHF broadcasting facilities.

**GRAY COUNTY** — Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc., plans purchase of Portland Cement Co.'s natural gasoline plant, 6 miles W. of Pampa.

**HARLINGEN** — Lee Implement Co., offices and warehouse building, Highway 77, north of Harlingen.

**HOUSTON** — Eureka Development Co., \$150,000 warehouse, 7777 Washington.

**HOUSTON** — Globe-Union, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., plans 14th Battery Manufacturing Plant.

**HOUSTON** — Greyhound Trailer Co., 2407 Tidwell, starting foundation and flooring work in connection with construction of prefabricated metal manufacturing building, McCarty Drive, just off Lysons Ave. Charles & Baer, 1309 Anita Ave., Archts.

**HOUSTON** — Hirsch Electric Co. plans warehouse addition, Leonard Gabert, 1315 Bell, Archt., and William J. Wisdom, Assoc. Archt.

**HOUSTON** — Doyle M. May, 3219 University Blvd., \$500,000 aluminum plant, Edloe St. & Danville.

**HOUSTON** — Medical Arts Building Corp., M. E. Singleton, Dallas, Pres., \$1,000,000 nine-story and basement garage, S.W. cor. Walker and Caroline, J. Russ Baty, Archt.

**HOUSTON** — Mustang Tractor Co. plan \$450,000 building, 7777 Washington Ave.

**HOUSTON** — Jack Roach Motor Co., 615 Broadway, \$350,000 sales and service building, Blissett and Buffalo Speedway. Maurice J. Sullivan, 3901 Travis St., Houston & Charles S. Sullivan, Assoc. Archts.

**HOUSTON** — Southern Electric Co., 1607 Preston, \$43,600 warehouse.

**HOUSTON** — Strickland Transportation Co., Inc., 2917 Gulden Lane, Dallas, \$55,000 truck terminal on 12-acre tract off Gulf Freeway. George W. Edwards, 1509-A Cochran St., Dallas, Archt.

**HOUSTON** — T. L. Walker Co., 1419 Caroline, office and warehouse, 1905-7 Hutchins St. Leonard Gabert & William J. Wisdom, 1315 Bell, Assoc. Archts.

**LAMESA** — General Telephone Co. of South West Texas, \$24,720 telephone building additions and alterations, Atcheson & Atkinson, Sanford Bldg., Lubbock, Archts.

**LAVACA COUNTY** — Goliad Corporation has DPA approval for gas facilities, \$2,588,610.

**LIVEOAK COUNTY** — H. W. Bass & Sons, Inc., has DPA approval for gas facilities, \$2,950,858.

**LONGVIEW** — East Texas Television Co., Henry James, Pres., 611 S. Green St., plans television station.

**MEDINA** — Medina Telephone Co-Operative, Inc., plan telephone lines.

**MERCEDES** — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., c/o K. A. Ganssle, Chief Engr., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, plans Dial Building. Gill & Harrell & Associates, 1913 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Archts. & Engrs.

**ORANGE** — Foster-Grant Co., Joseph Foster, Pres., Leominster, Mass., acquired site and construction will begin early in 1953 for multi-million dollar mono-styrene plant.

**ORANGE** — Litcher & Moore Lumber Co., complete rehabilitation of two-story office building, Golemon & Rolfe, 5100 Travis Bldg., Houston, Archts.

**PARIS** — Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Bldg., Houston, service station, Lamar & 17th Sts.

**PASADENA** — Crown Central Petroleum Corporation has DPA approval for petroleum refinishing plant, \$545,863.

**SAN ANTONIO** — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Tom G. Brown, Jr., Division Mgr., plans \$5,000,000 expansion program.

**SCURRY COUNTY** — Texas Company, Texas Co. Bldg., Houston, has DPA approval for gasoline storage facilities, \$1,060,000.

**SEQUIN** — Sequin Coca-Cola Co. plans one-story plant, Harvey P. Smith & Assoc., 1204 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., San Antonio, Archts.

**TEMPLE** — Nick DeMaris Distributing Co., Katy Freight Warehouse, plans warehouse and office building, Santa Fe Railway siding, Lee R. Buttrill & Assoc., P.O. Box 45, Archts.

**TEXAS CITY** — Heyden Chemical Corp., Simon Askin, Pres. and Monsanto Chemical Co., Joseph R. Mares, Gen. Mgr., jointly plan a methanol plant.

**TEXAS CITY** — Pan American Refining Corp., \$300,000 refinery expansion.

**TYLER** — General Electric Co., acquired option on a site for \$5,000,000 small appliances plant.

**WICHITA FALLS** — Station KFDX, c/o Darrell Cannon, City National Bank Bldg., plans \$50,000 television station. Jesse G. Dixon, 913 Indiana St., Archts.

## VIRGINIA

**BIG STONE GAP** — Gap Broadcasting Co. granted FM permit for new standard radio station.

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**BUENA VISTA** — Burlington Mills awarded contract to C. B. Slough & Son, at \$200,000 to reconstruct their burned plant, recently acquired by Southern Industrial Associates, to be leased to Duroflex, Inc., E. C. Hemes, Pres. An additional 30,000 sq. ft. to be constructed variously over two years.

**BUENA VISTA** — Duroflex, Inc., New York, N. Y., plans locating in former plant of Burlington Mills; for production of rubber coated fabrics.

**FREDERICKSBURG** — Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia, telephone building, Carneal & Johnston, Archts.-Engrs., Atlantic Life Bldg., Richmond.

**LYNCHBURG** — Lynchburg Foundry Co. plans new shell molding foundry.

**RICHMOND** — Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. to receive bids for office building. Baskerville & Son, 2313 W. Cary St., Archts.

## WEST VIRGINIA

**FAIRMONT** — Jewell Ridge Coal Corp., Tazewell, Va., acquired Hutchinson Coal Co.

## C. H. Herty, Jr., Dies, Bethlehem Steel Official

Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Jr., assistant to the vice-president of Bethlehem Steel Company's steel division, died suddenly January 17. He was 56 years old and had been with Bethlehem since 1934.

Dr. Herty became widely known during and after World War II for his work on the conservation of manganese and other raw materials of steelmaking. His greatest achievement, however, was clearly of even more vital importance, for it is a matter of record that he fathered, in this country at least, the science of physical chemistry of steelmaking. Thirty years ago there was little appreciation of the fact that steelmaking reactions are subject to the laws of physical chemistry, and suitable data in this field were practically non-existent.

That Dr. Herty perceived the problem and met its challenge is attested by the title of his doctorate dissertation: "The interreaction between gas, slag, and metal in the basic open hearth process." That he also was at home with practical steel makers was indicated in the foreword to the dissertation, where he spoke of the time he spent at the Lackawanna plant, Buffalo, N. Y., studying the various processes in the manufacture of steel from the standpoint of chemical reactions and equilibria.

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## BUSINESS NOTES

The general offices of Merritt, Chapman & Scott Corporation, are now located at 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., telephone number Oregon 9-3500.

...

United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa., has announced the following Purchasing Division appointments effective January 15: **R. M. Brown**, purchasing agent iron and steel scrap; **W. W. Crawford**, purchasing agent electrical and mechanical equipment; **R. F. Dyson**, assistant purchasing agent electrical and mechanical equipment; **R. D. Crowley**, purchasing agent construction materials and services; **R. J. MacKenzie**, assistant purchasing agent construction material and services.

...

The Kinnear Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, announces the availability of their new catalog. While the catalog contains in general somewhat the same material found in previous issues, it does contain up-to-date dimensional data that serves as handy reference material when considering the subject of doors.

...

National Container Corporation, one of the largest integrated producers of kraft board shipping containers and kraft paper products, has purchased Empire Box, Inc., 627 Whitehall Street S.W., Atlanta, it was announced last month by J. L. Kipnis, executive vice president.

The company will continue manufacturing operations of the fully-integrated box plant under the name of National Container Corporation. The new Atlanta plant becomes part of a coast to coast chain which now includes fourteen converting plants, five kraft pulp, liner board and paper mills and a multiwall kraft bag operation.

Sidney B. Marks has been named general manager of the new plant. Formerly, he served as sales manager of the company's Atlanta office. George R. McCarthy was appointed assistant manager.

...

The Stuart G. Pizie Associates, 806 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Miami 32, Florida, has been appointed exclusive representative in southern Florida covering the full line of Binks cooling towers and related heat exchange equipment.

Mr. Kelsey Sanders, who has charge of the cooling tower account, has had long and varied experience in this line of work.

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2—65 x 100 x 50' Bldgs. w/O.E.T. Cranes  
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1—100 Ton Blaw-K. Batching Bin—1952  
1—100 Bbl. Blaw-K. Cement Bin—1952  
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36 INCH	1-160'-	2-250'-	1-320'-	1-400'-
	1-590'-	2-1000'-	1-1600'-	Long.
42 INCH	1-144'-	1-290'-	1-377'-	1-575'-
	2-700'-	1-800'-	2-1500'-	Long.

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